The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 21 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies. IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF ROYAL ASIATIC

TWO GOOD PALS

Good friends—these. Sheena Clark, aged four and half years likes this nine-week-old tiger cub, which seems to reciprocate her affection, at the Tower Zoo in Blackpool. The cub is one of the four born to 'Ranee', the Zoo's Bengal tigress.

India's Youth For Leadership

SEE PAGE 5

Queer Secrets Of Sound

BY PROF. A. M. LOW

A "MYSTERY" high-pitched humming noise has been reported by many hundreds of people from different parts of Britain and recently an advertisement even appeared asking those who had heard the "unidentified continuous vibratory noise in the atmosphere" to get into touch with the advertiser, writes the Author in "Chambers's Journal".

So far no scientific explanation of the noises has been given. Many people have jumped to the conclusion that the sounds are produced by experiments with jet engines or result from atom research and that they hear the noises, while other people do not, because their ears are more sensitive.

It is true that some people have ears sensitive to a wider band of sound vibrations. The range of sounds we can hear varies from about sixteen cycles a second, almost the deepest note, through 125 cycles a second, the average pitch of a man's voice, to 10,000 cycles, the highest frequency used in high-quality broadcasting.

There are "sounds" above this which we cannot hear. The fact that a dog can hear them can easily be demonstrated by using a special whistle producing a very high note. When the whistle is blown, the only sound a human being hears is a slight hiss, but the dog hears what it apperently a piercing note and responds.

Insects are sensitive to sound of much higher frequency—32,000 cycles a second insect noises have been measured. Beyond this, we come to the realm of ultrasonics, vibrations of the same nature as audible sounds, but not producing all the phenomena of detectable sound.

Ultrasonics have been increasingly used in recent years for a great variety of purposes ranging from submarine signalling and detection to the homogenising of milk and the destruction of bacteria and small insects.

It should not be hard to detect and trace these unidentified vibrations in the atmosphere. The fact that it has not been possible to do so suggests that, except in well-attested cases, the vibrations may originate inside rather than outside the hearers.

The phenomenon of "noises in the head" appears to have become commoner in recent years, probably due to increased nervous strain in life. Medical experts tell me that heavy smoking and drinking or low blood-pressure are conducive to the hearing of these annoying sounds.

Sound obeys certain now well-defined laws, and because of them, rather than in spite of them, it sometimes produces freakish effects. We must remember that human hearing, like human sight, has great limitations and is subject to illusions. We are apt to jump to the conclusion that sound which appears to come from a particular place actually originates in that place.

It is the case that sound travels more easily along solid bodies than through the air. It was the sight of some children tapping signals to each other along a plank of wood that gave Laennec the idea of the stethoscope, which he invented in 1819.

I have met with people in some modern blocks of flats complaining about "the wireless next door", when in fact, the sound originated two or three floors away and was 'telephoned" along steel girders. We know now how to safeguard against this kind of thing, but a series of chance arrangements can still result in remarkable effects.

I once discovered in a block of flats that the wastepipe of a bath had, accidentally, been constructed as a perfect speaking-tube. If there was no water in the bath a conversation in one bathroom was repeated almost as a ghostly voice in the bathroom above. I knew of one case where a man wanted to leave his house because a resonant wall made bird-twitterings sound like a section of the zoo.

Reports of ghostly sounds have come from many parts of the world. Investigation shows perfectly rational origins, except where the sounds are hallucinations. There is a mysterious sound like thunder, which is heard periodically in a town in Connecticut. This ghostly sound has naturally inspired great fear at times amongst the superstitious, but the origin seems to be in the earth, the sound probably

(Continued On Page 23)

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
SNOW JELLYROLLS
NEAR ROME, NEW YORK, WERE FORMED BECAUSE OF STRONG WINDS, FLUFFY SNOW AND MOIST AIR, SOME OF THEM MEASURING THREE FT. HIGH!
the KOALA BEAR, OF AUSTRALIA, DOESN'T DRINK WATER BUT OBTAINS MOISTURE FROM EUCALYPTUS LEAVES, HIS MAIN DIET! THE BABY KOALA IS KEPT IN ITS MOTHER'S POUCH UNTIL OLD ENOUGH TO RIDE ON HER BACK AS SHE CLIMBS ABOUT TREES!
the WALKING LEAF OF CEYLON THIS WEIRD INSECT NOT ONLY LOOKS LIKE A LEAF, BUT ABSORBS THE COLORS OF LEAVES WHEN EATING THEM!
SOME DEER ARE SO TAME IN MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASH., THAT THEY WALK INTO HOMES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES!
-THANKS TO O. TICE, PARK RANGER-

WEEK-END FUN

Wife, doing accounts to husband: "I think the best way to save money is to make more than you spend!"

Woman to beauty-shop receptionist: "I don't intend to grow old gracefully—I'm fighting every step of the way!"

New father, passing cigars and a collection box to office colleague: Yeah—another boy—have a cigar and give whatever you can spare."

Husband, pacing the floor with howling baby, to wife: "Isn't it about time to take him back to the doctor for the thousand-mile checkup?"

Sitter to returning parents: "Everything went fine, Mrs. Evarts. Francie drank all her milk...Junior went to bed without a peep...and, oh, yes,... a quiz show called. I won ten thousand dollars."

"If you go to London," Gertrude Lawrence is reported to have told an American friend, "there's one place you must be sure of visiting."

"Where is that-" asked the friend.

"Paris," said Miss Lawrence.

Brunette Anita Loos, who mothered the long-time best-seller and present Broadway hit, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes", was asked why she had never become a blonde.

"Maybe," she said, "I don't prefer gentlemen".

"I don't understand it, Jones", said the puzzled office manager to his clerk. "Here you have a wife and four children, yet you drive a snappy convertible and own a beautiful new home. How do you do it on 60 a week?"

"Oh, that's easy", said the clerk breezily. "There are 500 of us employed in this factory—and every week I raffle off my wages at 50 cents a chance".

A witness was being questioned in court as to a shot that had been fired.

"Did you see the shot fired?"

"No," she said, "but I heard it."

"That is not sufficient. Step down from the stand."

As the witness left the stand she looked at the jury and laughed. The judge reprimanded her and fined her for contempt of court.

"Did you see me laugh, your Honour?" she asked.

"No, but I heard you."

"That is not sufficient, you Honour?"

The fine was cancelled.

One small boy to another: "That tongue twister you taught me was also a mouth soaper".

Girl, inspecting engagement ring, to fiance: "After they get through cutting and polishing, they don't leave much, do they?"

Garage mechanic to car owner: "Offhand, I'd say it's going to cost you plenty—and of course that's just an estimate".

Janitor, cleaning an office, picks up paper in typewriter, then says to other janitor, "Bad spelling, erasures, poor spacing...brother! She must be terrific!"

Woman, reclining on couch, to her psychiatrist: "Will my husband leave me for the other woman?—Will my homicidal tendencies develop?—Don't miss next week's thrilling consultation."

When 33-year-old Paul A. Wagner arose to accept the presidency of Rollins College, one enchanted coed, noting Wagner's six-foot frame, he-man ruddiness, and curly brown hair, burst out: "Gosh, he's dreamy-"

The proprietor of Miami Beach's Roney Plaza Hotel almost wore out his finger pushing an elevator button. When the lift finally arrived, the boss said to the boy: "Where were you?"

"Where", was the sensible retort, "can you go in an elevator?"

There is a certain small community which boasts it is the home of three former governors. This fact is proudly proclaimed on large bill boards placed strategically on main thoroughfares entering the town. In small letters is the added note, "We Also Have Natural Gas.

The apartment-house neighbors met in the lobby on their way to work. "I say old chap," one said reproachfully, "didn't you hear us knocking on the wall last night?"

"Oh, that's all right", replied the other cheerfully. "We were making quite a bit of noise ourselves."

A yank patrol was crouched in a Korean rice field when an enemy shell landed near-by, splattering them with mud and rice.

"We're in in a tight spot here!" somebody exclaimed.

"Brother", growled the sergeant who'd twice been married and divorced, "you're always in a tight spot when they start showerin' you with rice!"

Indian Lad's New Novel

BY STEVIE SMITH

SUDHIN GHOSE in his first book, "And Gazelles Leaping", told us about his early life as a young child growing up in an Indian village which had a great sense of itself as a community with its own point of view. In this new book, "Cradle of the Clouds" (Michael Joseph, 15s.), Mr. Ghose is getting older; by the time it ends he must be quite sixteen. Over it all hangs the long shadow of the distant city of Calcutta, writes the author in John O'London's Weekly.

Sudhin has won a school prize which gives him a scholarship to the university at Calcutta. His stalwart aunt, who is called Mashi-ma, and his village school-masters and elders, warn him about the temptations and wickedness he will encounter when he gets to Calcutta.

How well we begin to know Aunt Mashi-ma, this forthright loving lady. Torn between pride in her nephew's school prize and fear for what will happen to him in the great world, she rounds on this clever child who is still so very young for his age, so very mild, inquiring and innocent. "Who asked you to win the first place?" she cries....."Why must it be you who should leave the Red Valley to finish your course? Once you go to Calcutta you will stay there!" At this point the poor lady, who is summing up what all fond families have felt when the talents of their gifted young ones are driving them early from home says,....."And I shan't live to see your return."

There is a wonderful mixture of reason and superstition, of lofty philosophy and children's fairy tales in this book.

The young boy Sudhin Ghose, sometimes called Curly-Head or Bobtailed-Buck (which is better than being called like his school-friend, Split-Cucumber) is a gentle, smiling creature; he listens to all that he is told but does not say very much. he is the least disputatious of mortals. Perhaps that is because there is a lot of the poet in him, and poets know that there are several sorts of wisdom in the world; even the old twisted wisdom of what people who are not poets will sometimes dismiss as "mere superstition" has its place.

Here is an example of sense and no-sense: "Yama the Restrainer has no pity for a man who worships the Bitch Goddess known as Easy Success."

Mr. Ghose's soul is large enough to contain not only the poetry and philosophy of his own people but also an almost Western idea of common sense. What was the reason for the villager's objection to the dam which would make the place independent of the monsoon rains? The answer, Mr. Ghose gives with refreshing bluntness, "sheer stupidity."

Perhaps loftiest of all, and most beautiful and simple, is Aunt Mashi-ma's teaching. "We are the children of joy," she says "conceived in joy, and joyousness is our portion. We have no right to be unhappy nor to make anyone unhappy. Only a faithless man is a joyless man." She is speaking in the temper of Blake when he wrote: "....little creature, form'd of joy and mirth. Go love without the help of anything on earth."

Ghose's villagers speak often of our English literature and of our great men in history and poetry, of Makolee Sahib (Macaulay) and Wellesley Sahib, of Shakespeare, and Shelley and the English Bible. It is fascinating to see how it has come about that they have made our great men also their own.

This book is not only about what people think and believe; there are charming, lively pictures of village life, of boys at play, boys fighting, fishing, hunting, falling in love, and old people shaking their heads in corners. And there are beautiful pictures of the strange, gay Santal people much censored by the orthodox for the freedom of their manners and the freedom of their women.

The personality of the author lights up every page. It gives to everything a laughing bland wise air that lifts the heart. Delicate white line-drawings on black paper by Shrimati Armakali E. Carlile illustrate the book.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Between You And Me

By "Me"

BOMBAY is having a surfeit of mangoes and marriages. Alphonsos and Malgoas claim priority in taste and time over the Langra of the North and the Neelam of the South. For the king of mangoes, we have to thank the Portuguese. But they have monopolised the 'Amras', that is Goa. Hence "the Quit Goa Campaign".

* * *

Marriages are happy for the couple but they are embarrassing to invitees after their pay-day. The electric energy consumed for floodlighting the pandal in each marriage is enough to run an industry for a day. But marriage itself is a big industry in India with dowry as capital.

* * *

Pandit Nehru has strongly discountenanced the move for Nagasthan on the Assam frontier. Surely he won't like to be bitten again after Pakistan happenings.

* * *

During debate in Parliament on the Constitution Amending Bill Dr. Ambedkar complained that many people had tried to pass themselves off as members of the Scheduled Castes to obtain some of the privileges granted under the law. He said he knew of instances where Hindus grew beards for six months and presented themselves as Sikhs to obtain posts reserved for that community.

What a make-up or make-shift for bearding a job!

* * *

Mr. R. P. Smith, Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the United Kingdom Citizens' Association has made an appeal to the Britishers to give up rice-eating during the present emergency as a gesture of goodwill to Indians.

History has a dramatic knack of repeating itself. Indian sepoys lived on gruel to spare their rice to British soldiers during the seige of Arcot. The return is happy.

* * *

The U.P. Government has rejected a suggestion made by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India that the renewal of licences of firearms should be made only after the licence-holders had furnished proofs of having killed a certain minimum number of monkeys and other wild animals which damage food crops.

You cannot monkey with the gun by adding a new string to the trigger.

* * *

Russia has offered Egypt newsprint and cheap textiles well below market prices.

It is to be hoped that the blue Nile will not flow red.

* * *

As a token of goodwill for the Turkish people, Pakistan has sent a five-foot panther to Constantinople.

While Pandit Nehru is sending elephantine missions of goodwill, why is Liaquat specialising in tooth-and-claw?

* * *

A U.P. Zamindar who recently lost his wife and has six children to look after is one of the suitors to the German woman who wrote to the Mayor of Delhi to get her a proper match.

Whether the zamindari is encumbered or not, the zamindar has encumbrances. This is the defect of open-tender marriage.

Speaking on the future of Ajmer in the course of a debate on "C" class States Bill in Parliament, Rajaji said that he did not believe in astrology. Some members asked whether members of the Treasury Benches had consulted astrologers. Rajaji replied: "So far as I am concerned, I am an ardent disbeliever in astrology."

* * *

If Rajaji is an ardent disbeliever in astrology, it does not alter the course of planets. There are more astrologers than Ministers in Delhi, and the top-rankers claim a large ministerial clientele. According to the Delhi correspondent of this paper, astrologers rule and ministers only reign in Delhi. Do not be carried away by the Opposition tirade of 'Pre—fabricated' scandal, jeep deals, Sindri upsets and damaging dams. Policies may fail but ministers always succeed.

* * *

Officious astrologers consulted the stars and urged upon Pt. Nehru not to convene the Constituent Assembly at the appointed hour and to change the time of 'taking over from the British to some day other than the 15 th August". Nehru considered them to be men in the moon, and as he did not change the time-table, he gave them an opportunity to say "I told you so." What would have been the destiny of Free India had Nehru toed the astrologers' line? India would have become an 'Oracular State' and not a Secular State.

* * *

Soothsayers, diviners and Durbar astrologers flourished from ancient times and graced even royal courts. If we disbelieve astrology, we shall be disinheriting ourselves of a big chunk of our literary and cultural heritage. Are we to scrap Varahamira and Brihat Sanhita and Brihat Jataka? If a Paniwala Maharaj can be engaged by government for underground water speculation, why not a Joshi Maharaj for all—in and all—out prediction?

* * *

Not that astrologers and men of the starry lore were not employed by the State. Hitler gave priority to them over generals, admirals, Luftwaffe chiefs and other 'Blitzwalas'. In his lonely mountain lookout at Berchtesgaden, he watched the stars along with astrologers and planned his campaign with the planets. He looked to the stars for line clear for his big 'putsch'.

* * *

Allied army headquarters also engaged astrologers to anticipate Hitler's move. Most of them were men who knew Hitler's astrologers and their technique of stellar calculations. From planetary movements, they were able to delve into the mind of Hitler and sometimes his plan of campaign became an open secret to them. They immediately alerted Allied Headquarters, who promptly changed their tactics and strategy to counter Hitler's offensive. Sir Stafford Cripps' timely warning to Stalin of the then impending attack of Russia by Hitler was a masterpiece of military intelligence. But Allied Army astrologers also claimed to have a hand in it.

Indian astrologers have many laurels to the credit and Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty was a decumentary of their exploits. Lord Irwin's grandfather who was the Viceroy of India, met an Indian astrologer in one of his visits to the provinces. In the course of his predictions, he said that the Viceroy's grandson would also be the Viceroy of India. At that time Lord Irwin was not born and naturally all laughed at the prediction. This prediction, along with the Viceregal party's doings, was reported by the Governor and found a place in the despatch to the Board of Directors of the East India Company. When Premier Baldwin announced the appointment of Lord Irwin as successor to Reading, many London newspapers extracted this prediction and featured it. Indian papers followed suit. This is prediction 'par excellence'.

* * *

For one good astrologer, there are many fakes and frauds. This is bound to be so, as long as human kind is credulous and eager to swallow anything good about the future. Many Sunday papers have built up their circulation on features like "What the Stars say?" and "Plan with the Planets". Ready reckoners on astrology, books on numerology and palmistry, the Kabala of Numbers and phrenology abound, enabling the common man to peer into his future. Suttorias, race-goers and gamblers on 'Futures' have developed their own technique of spotting the winners. In the rear-guard of the army of tipsters sits the prophet of the pavement whose pet bird picks and tells the destiny.

* * *

Even if Rajaji is an ardent disbeliever, planets do not leave him alone. There was a time when he was prepared to accept Sir Stafford Cripps' post-dated cheque and wanted a plane and passage to 'cash' it. The stars willed otherwise. Congress took disciplinary action against him for his critical attitude during the 1942 movement. Leaders like Vir Nariman and Dr. Khare who incurred the wrath of the Congress High Command had to plough the lonely furrow, but Rajaji was recalled from his retirement at Courtallam to become a Cabinet minister, then Bengal Governor and to be the first and last Indian viceroy. Even after the abolition of Viceroyalty, he was found indipsenable to the Nehru Cabinet and has succeeded the Sardar for the Home Portfolio. Why do jobs run after him, when he is running away from them. Better ask the stars!

* * *

Pandit Nehru is a star-gazing idealist, though he does not allow them to hamper his movements. He believes and acts on the dictum that the Commonman is the destiny man of India. He does not believe in the law of Karma and herein comes the conflict between him and the stars. If he refuses to plan with the stars, the latter surreptitiously plan and shape him. The planets have their own ways of dealing with men. Sometimes, they stoop to conquer.

* * *

Addressing the Editors' Conference last year, Pandit Nehru said that he would have a completely free press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of that freedom rather than a suppressed or regulated press.

Speaking in Parliament this week on the Constitution (amending) Bill, Pandit Nehru said "It is not the intention of the Government to curb the freedom of the press. But, nonethe-less, the amendment does impose a certain direct curb on the press, while giving government power to impose further disabilities". It is the same Pandit Nehru. But what a fall of Mercury!

* * *

The trouble with astrologers and their ilk is that they plan with the planets but do not change with them. New planets have been discovered and science has brought many planets nearer to us. Already there is a spaceship in the offing for a trip to the moon and many people in America have booked return-tickets for the same. Has astrology taken note of these changes and renewed its texts?

* * *

The battle between man and the planets is as old as the Puranic times. In some cases the planets got discomfited and temporarily had to obey the will of man. Ravana, according to the Puranic story, captured all the planets by his 'Tapas' (penance) and brought them under his sway. Anticipating the birth of a son, he consulted the royal astrologers for a time-table of planetary movements, so that his son would become the Lord of the Universe. The imprisoned planets had to adjust to the set time-table, but Saturn played a trick and the Micky Mouse of a new planet appeared on the scene. Ravana could not bind it and it was as free as a lark. The astrologers were dumbfounded and when the imprisoned planets were asked for an explanation, Saturn replied that the mystery planet indicated that the new-born would not live a ripe-old age.

* * *

The tussle between the planets and Ravana is an Epic story of liberation. The sun and moon had to descend from the skies and walk in the streets of Lanka. At night, Ravana

(Continued on page 9)

PRESIDENT AND NAVAL CHIEF

Dr. Rajendra Prasad with Vice-Admiral Parry, C.-in-C. of the Indian Navy on the occasion of the presentation of the President's colours at the Brabourne Stadium to the Indian Navy.

PATTER

By Asude

CHERCHEZ LA...

WHILST other scribes have tied themselves up into knots over Fundamental Rights, "Our Staff Correspondent" of our leading Congress daily of Delhi reports as follows:

"The widow of a German admiral from Kiel has received a good response to her appeal to the 'Mayor' of Delhi.

"In her letter she had said: 'I admire your country and your people. I would like very much to come there ..to marry an elderly gentleman. I ..am lonely.'

"The suitors include a zamindar colonel of U.P. and a relation of a prominent Congress leader of Punjab. Some of them have written in Hindi. One of them has said he has recently lost his wife and has six children to look after. One of the applicants is from Pakistan.

"The Delhi Municipal Committee has sent them the address of the woman and asked them to correspond with her direct."

You find that amusing? I do NOT.

I take the strongest exception to this gross dereliction and callous disregard of civic duty by a Municipal Body. The Delhi Municipal Committee should have known better.

Is that the way to deal with offers? "Sent them the address of the woman and asked them to correspond with her direct." Is that all one expects of a responsible corporation?

Take me. I am not a corporation but only an individual. Almost every morning I receive offers. No, not of German widows, but of newsprint. Newsprint, in case you didn't know it, is the paper on which newspapers are printed. I receive offers of newsprint from traders.

Now, what do I do? Do I simply say to my constitutents: "Look, here is a fellow who has got some newsprint. Here is the bloke's address. Now, you go and have it out with him", and call it a day? Do I? Can I? No, not I. That will not be doing my duty. It will be a very poor deal to my masters.

So, I collect what they call "specifications." Particulars. I have to get and serve such details as "origin", "weight", "quality", "colour", "diameter", "core", "price", and so on. It is then for the party of the other part to make his choice.

But what does this Delhi Municipal Committee do? Just gives the woman's address and leaves it to the supplicants to worm out all the specifications for themselves.

I note that the D.M.C. does give the "origin". I also see that her colour is to be taken as white. But would that be enough for a man with six children to look after? Would he not be interested to know something about her "weight"?

Does the D.M.C. say a single word about the "diameter"? No. Or, shall we say, her "core"? I always take care to find out if the newsprint would be good for "flat-bed" or otherwise. Does the D.M.C. tell the "applicants"? No. Most lamentably, no.

And then, the "price." Not a word about the "price." I could have never dreamt of sending out a circular of an offer of this kind without mentioning the "price". The latest before me is £128 per ton. The D.M.C. keeps the applicants guessing painfully as to how many pounds per ton she will cost.

It is just as well to make it clear that I have no personal interest in the affair. I will not deny that the thought of putting in a tender did flash through the mind,—but for a moment, only for a moment. It did not stay. I am not applying.

Not that I would not have qualified for the post, though I say it. I may not be a zamindar colonel from the U.P., but I, too, can write in Hindi. What is more, I, too can show six children "to look after". It is true that there is a wife somewhere about, but what has that got to do with it?

Withal that, Barkis, I am afraid, is not willin'. And the reason why Barkis is not willin' is that Barkis is not willin' to take a leap into the dark. "The zamindar colonel" and the "relation of a prominent Congress leader of Punjab" may. Their need is probably greater than mine.

But all the same, it would be just as well to put in a word in season to the gallant colonel and the Congress leader's cousin. You may not care about her "core" and her "diameter", and her "weight". "You may not give a damn as to whether she is "glazed" or "unglazed." But do get the price fixed up before closing the deal.

You may be wondering why these colonels and Congressmen's relatives are falling for a German woman when there is no shortage of spinsters in India, this is, Bharat. Now, that's an easy one to me. It is simply because the applicants have greater confidence in the German female of the species than the homemade one.

You see, marrying with "six children to look after" is not as easy as it sounds. There are vagabonds in every village who have a curious objection to fathers with "six children to look after" marrying again. All sorts of unseemly disturbances have been known to mar the bridegroom's march to the halter —no, altar is what I meant.

I remember one case in Bihar when the "bride" gave a running jump out of the train even whilst the train carrying the happy couple was leaving the platform. No woman, not even a German woman, could have executed that jump. Which, of course, was nothing to be surprised at, for the bride was no woman. It was one of those vagabands of sixteen, dressed up for the role.

I presume that the applicants hope for a better run with a widow of a German admiral. One expects a German admiral's widow to give protection to the bridgegroom in tight fixes of that kind.

I concede that. And yet, I would insist on knowing the "price."

I have no doubt that a German widow can be trusted to make short work of street-hooters at her wedding, but what about the afterwards? Let the applicants make sure that she will not make short work of them too.

For, German women have peculiar ideas and inhibitions. This lady does say that she admires this country and her people, and therefore, "she would like very much to come here and marry an elderly gentleman." But is there any condition attached to it?

Let her know that if she does come and marry an elderly gentleman here, she must take what comes. She must not make a song-and-dance about trifles. It will not be enough for her to say that she loves the betel-leaf. She must not kick up a row if she sees betel-leaf prints on her bedroom walls.

Tea-cups are not meant in Bharat for drinking tea out of only. She must know they are good for expectoration when the cuspidor is a little way off. One expresses one's appreciation of a meal by ventriloquial demonstrations. One must not mind gas. In Bharat, that is.

But she may. And that may be the price to pay. Will the zamindar colonel and relation of a prominent Congress leader of Punjab be ready to pay it?

PROGRESS OF BATTLE FOR PEACE

As a Cartoonist views Foreign Ministers' Deputies' meeting.

FRUIT DIET AIDS SPEEDY RECOVERY

THE need for attention to diet by those interested in the Occult and the spiritual life should not be overlooked by many who, up to now, have thought that immersion in these "higher" realms makes it unnecessary to pay attention to purely physical matters, such as the food one eats and the way we look after and care for our physical vehicle, writes Harry Benjamin in 'Prediction'.

In connection with this question of corrective dietetics the part played by fruit is of considerable importance from the Nature Cure and Diet Reform standpoint.

There are many people (including doctors) who hold the view that fruit tends to create acidity in the system, and it is therefore best left alone by those with a tendency to create acid easily.

But over twenty years of practical experience in Nature Cure work has convinced the writer that this view is quite unfounded, so long as the fruit eaten is quite ripe, and is not mixed at a meal with bread, puddings, or other starchy foods.

If eaten in this way fruit has an 'alkalinizing' effect on the system, despite its mildly acid nature when taken into the stomach and is of the greatest health value by that very fact.

Cause Of Trouble

This is so far following reason. It has been established by the Nature Cure School of Therapeutics that most diseases in the human body arise from a condition of over-acidity of tissues.

This over-acid state is brought about over the years through excessive consumption of starchy, sugary, fatty and protein foods, such as bread, sugar, flour-products of all kinds, meat, etc., especially if the flour and sugar products eaten are of white flour and white sugar extraction.

People living on such a diet usually eat far in excess of the body's needs, tend to be constipated, and as a result their tissues become clogged with acid impurities which, in conjunction with enervation of the nervous system due to worry, mental and nervous strain, excesses and abuses of all kinds, etc., bring about disease.

This is the Nature Cure view of disease causation, and its correctness has been proved in numberless cases where these causative factors have been tackled and overcome, thus leading to the restoration to health of the patient (in many cases after being given up as incurable by the medical profession).

During the course of such Nature Cure treatment fruit is used very extensively as a curative agen of great potency, as already indicated, because when fresh ripe fruit is digested and assimilated, its end products produce an alkaline reaction in the tissues which tends to neutralize the acid impurities already in the cells and so paves the way for their elimination via the skin, lungs, bowels and kidneys (the usual organs of elimination of the body).

Of course vegetables are also a very potent source of alkaline elements, especially if eaten raw as salads, and that is why fruit and salad diet figures so prominently in Nature Cure dietetics (in conjunction with wholewheat products, and other unrefined and undenatured foods).

How To Eat Fruit

To sum up, therefore: fresh ripe fruit is a most important curative agent under Nature Cure dietetic treatment of disease, but it should always be eaten quite ripe, and preferably either alone 'as a meal,' or with milk or nuts (two foods which combine excellently with it). The writer has lived on such a fruit breakfast for over twenty years, and the reader can imitate his example with every benefit to health and fitness.

Never eat fruit with bread or cereals or other starchy food; and never eat unripe or sour fruit that needs a lot of sugar to sweeten it to make it palatable.

Never eat cooked fruit stewed with white sugar; always use brown sugar or honey for this.

Never eat fruit between meals, make it a meal on its own as just emphasized, or else have it as dessert after a meal (where no bread has been eaten).

WHEN UNWELL A DAY OR EVEN SEVERAL DAYS ON AN ALL FRUIT DIET CAN BE OF THE GREATEST VALUE IN RESTORING THE SUFFERER TO SPEEDY HEALTH; ESPECIALLY IF ONE HAS A COLD OR THE 'FLU, ETC.

On such occasions "the fruit diet" can produce the speediest possible return to normal health in conjunction with rest, hot baths, etc.

So, to conclude, regard fruit in future as a most important article of diet, and treat it with the respect it deserves. It is not only delicious to eat; it is also a most potent health-aid and friend of the suffering and diseased of humankind.

Faux Pas

"There was an awkward moment at a country party in our corner of England the other evening. A blundering friend of mine was chatting — he and his wife — with another guest to whom they'd just been introduced — a woman who lived somewhere in the neighbourhood. If my friend had had his wits about him, he might have noticed a guarded look in his wife's eye, but he didn't, and in a heavy attempt to make gallant conversation, he said, to this other woman, "What a pretty dress," then turning to his wife, "Haven't you got something like it, dear?" Waves of horror began to spread outwards from the ladies. What would either have been a chilling silence or some unashamed lying, was prevented by the timely arrival of the hostess with a tray of sandwiches. Up to a week before the party, that dress had been in one woman's wardrobe. Now it was on the other woman's back. Chance, and a blundering husband had revealed the sorry facts."

—ROBERT ROID.

HOW BRITONS SERVE THEMSELVES

INDIAN MEDICOS IN KOREA

Somewhere in South Korea the 60th Indian Field Ambulance is working with the British Commonwealth 27th Brigade. They are rendering a very good account of themselves in attending on the sick and wounded from the battlefield area. Only urgent operations are performed in the Surgery Tent (above) of the Ambulance. Other patients are evacuated to larger hospitals.

Give A Chance To Youth In Building Future Leadership

BY DR. N. V. RAJKUMAR
Foreign Secretary Indian National Congress.

THE advent of political independence and the duties and responsibilities that freedom has brought in its wake have revealed the paucity of leadership in this country. Ours is a vast country and we form a sizable bulk of the world's population. Our Republican constitution has brought into existence one of the largest democratic states in world history.

Democracy too, of the parliamentary type which calls for the best in every individual requires a broad-based leadership—a leadership not centred round one person or a group of persons, but one which has its roots in the masses and which is of the masses. With the coming of adult franchise, the common man will come into his own and the future leaders of India would naturally have to come from the mass of the people if democracy is to function effectively.

Leaders Of Tomorrow

Is the leadership that we have at present strong enough and large enough to guide the destinies of over 300 million Indians who have to be educated in the democratic way of life and who have to be led along the right path to the promised land? If not, are we doing anything to produce the leaders of tomorrow or even to replace in course of time, the care-worn leadership of today? For after all, one has to realise the unpleasant truth that almost all our leaders to day are old, weary and to some extent, lack the dynamic energy and the adventurous spirit that is the privilege of youth.

This is understandable. The generation that is guiding us today consists of men and women who have spent a lifetime fighting a bitter battle for freedom from foreign domination, suffering the hardships and tortures a political struggle involves and spending the best and most fruitful part of their lives, not in constructive work which helps to build up a nation, but in destroying the existing institutions and upsetting the social order and not destroy—who have, since the dawn of freedom three years ago devoted all their energies to lay the foundations of a strong and unified nation, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other veterans of the struggle for freedom have shown within this short period the stuff that Indians are made of and have captained the ship of State through stormy seas and perilous shoals. To them is due the gratitude of the whole country. To them must go the credit for leading us during these dangerous times. The fate of the country is safe in their hands, and we have implicit faith and confidence in their ability to guide us.

So long as these veteran leaders are there to shoulder all responsibilities, we have no cause for worry. But what of the future? When they are no longer with us or when they retire from their strenous labours, is there any alternative leadership in this country which can take over smoothly the duties that the governance of a large state like ours involves? I am afraid I do not see any. Most of our present leaders are old or past their prime of life. This is so not only in the Congress. Even the Socialist party leaders who are supposed to represent in the march to the goal. Can a set of people who have gone through the ordeals of the last three decades and more, who have given up the comforts and amenities of life for the cause of what they held so dear, retain that elasticity of mind, that affability of temperament and equanimity of behaviour that go to make the right type of leadership for a new nation? Ordinarily it would be unthinkable, if not unnatural and impossible.

Veterans On Top

We are, however, extremely fortunate in that we have at the helm today, tried men who have gone through the fire, but who can still construct

(Continued on Page 23)

Community Centre Is Not Just A Club

By G. N. Acharya

GEORGE BEESTON is a self-made man. He claims it, he looks it. His paunch, bulging under his waistcoat, his round face looking ruddy with all the beer he has taken, his grey moustache and his rugged eloquence all point to his present prosperity.

His father brought up a family of seven on 50 shillings a week (money was worth more in those days, you know), and George left school at 14 to work on road metal. Once an ardent Trade Unionist, he is now that strange freak, an independent Conservative member in the predominantly Socialist Durham County Council.

I met him at the Three Tuns on the Elvet Road—just the type of pub where you meet the people, the real people of Britain, People with a capital P.

Beer glasses clinked and talk flowed freely. Apart from the issue of spectacles and false teeth, a topic of current British conversation only less frequent than the weather, Beeston's eloquence ranged far and wide. The red hot Durham issue was the closed shop on teachers—the County Council insisting on Union membership as a first and necessary condition of appointment in the face of the directive of the Ministry of Education that no questions should be put to the candidates for teachers' posts about their Union card.

"This is just Communism under a different name" Beeston asserted. His eloquence grew with the half pints—a row of towns-folk riddling him with questions. "We British like doing everything on a voluntary basis. We don't like compulsions," he asserted, before emptying his glass of beer with a shaking hand.

And how much they can do on a voluntary basis, without having the Government help them in any way!

Up in the industrial North, I visited the headquarters of the Wholesale Co-operative Society at Newcastle and learnt that last year the Society's trade with the 1,000 retail Co-ops that deal with it was of the value of £321,000,000. Out of this, goods worth £95,000,000 were the output of 200 factories (I saw one clothing factory as a sample) run by the CWS itself.

"Do you get any help from Government?"

"None. We don't need any help from Government" was the emphatic answer.

I sat in on the Accident Sub-Committee of the Joint Production and Consultative Advisory Committee of the Power Gas Corporation at Stockton—the company which has put up the Sindri Fertiliser Factory as also many Vanaspati plants in Bombay and Saurashtra. I discussed with the members of the Committee the machinery for the Settlement of Labour problems and disputes—from the Shop Committees to the National Arbitration Tribunal.

I gathered from these men as well as other Trade Union leaders including so high an authority as Mr. Sam Watson, General Secretary of the powerful National Union of Mine Workers, that most of the work is done on a voluntary basis and not under the compulsion of statute.

The Chairman for the time being of the Accidents Sub-Committee, whose meeting I attended told me in clear terms: "We are doing a nice job of work. We want to have as little of the Government as possible here, whatever its political colour may be".

Community Service

The most remarkable example, of the capacity of the British people to turn out work of very great social significance on a purely voluntary basis, is the vast network of Community Service Councils, now integrated into the National Council of Social Service. I obtained a comprehensive picture of this kind of work, in an illuminating discussion with Mr J B Tremlow, Director of the Community Service Council Durham

Whenever there is anything to do—the erection of a street lamp, the putting up of a road crossing or the removal of a dangerous chimney—the British know how to combine and get about it. The Community Service Councils which started in the industrial areas in the grim Thirties, in an attempt to secure employment and provide other reliefs to those unemployed during the great depression, have now been transformed into focal points of all manner of voluntary work. Men's Organisations, Women's Organisations Adults' Organisations, Youths' Organisations—all derive their inspiration, guidance, secretarial service and detailed assistance from the County Community Council. Among the list of organisations linked to the Durham Community Council, I found a federation of 60 different men's clubs another federation of 119 women's institutions, 230 working men's clubs, institutions and National Gardens' Council, the county Poultry Keepers' Club and a varied assortment of unions, associations, organisations. Any group of persons wanting to do almost anything that is of social good can come up to the Council and get things going

Finest Example

The finest example of Community Service, I saw, was, however, in Slough, 20 miles from London

Slough is a new industrial township whose population has risen from 10 to 70 thousand in less than 30 years. And the Slough Community Centre is the focal point of the life of the people off Slough. There are 385 similar Community Centres spread all over Britain, but there is only one other, comparable in size, at Sheffield.

Mr. A. T Carr, a benevolent, vigorous old gentleman, spent a couple of hours with me explaining the various activities going in the Centre at the time of my visit. At a Swimming pool was a vociferating crowd of boys and girls, screaming encouragement to rival relay teams. At a small stadium men were training in running, athletics and games of various kinds. A marvellous craft exhibition was in progress in a big hall, while in another a country dance was on. An international club had no bridge drive on its card for the evening. A ring was being prepared for a boxing match in the big theatre.

Not Just A Club

But the Community Centre is not just a club. It does a great deal of cultural and educational work. It also renders real service. There is associated with it an Industrial Health Service, and accident and damage service. Anybody can get an ambulance and doctor in five minutes.

Mr. Carr told me that ten members (there are 4,200 adult members, 450 girls and 340 boys) could put forward an idea to learn anything or do anything and the Centre would provide all the facilities. Only the group putting forward the idea must work it themselves and manage to find any additional finance they need. It is true that out of £120,000 capital spent on the Centre, £85,000 came from donations from industrialists owning 300 factories in Slough, £25,000 was a Government grant and the rest was by public subscription.

But the point is that the whole organisational work was voluntary. The Centre is run by voluntary effort by the members themselves in groups or through Committees elected by them.

Here is an idea, among the numerous activities of the Centre, which might be a boon to many a harassed citizen of India. It is a citizen's advisory Bureau. Here anybody can stop in and seek advice on rent and housing problems, pensions, social insurance, personal problems, war damage, hire purchase, missing relatives abroad, income-tax communications, rationing and permits. Someone who knows the ins and outs of each of these problems voluntarily gives some of his time during specified hours to offer advise and help to anyone who wants it.

The Contrast

Just as we were moving from one hall to another I found a few tables

(Continued on Page 28)

LAST LOOK ROUND

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL was one of the triumvirate—Lal (Lala Lajpat Rai), Bal (Bal Gangadhar Tilak) and (Bepin Chandra) Pal—whose names were on the tongue of every aspirant for the freedom of India during the first decade of this century. Bepin Chandra Pal later dropped out of the political leadership and turned to safer pursuits, like journalism. He wrote his autobiography—which, if I remember aright, was not completed due to his demise.

In the first volume of his autoology he refers to an institution in the traditional families of Bengal and Assam. When a girl was given in marriage, with the bride came to the husband's house a maid or maids—according to the status of the bride. These maids formed a part of a (probably lower, strata of the family of the husband. They married in the place of the bride's new residence. And they served in the family of the bride's husband all their lives.

This institution, B. C. Pal is definite is not akin to or savouring of slavery. These women—the maids—were taken care of as if they were members of the family at times of illness or otherwise. They participated in the joys and sorrows of their mistress's people. In the olden days, of which Pal writes, even the jokingly called "Bhuka" (hungry) Bengal produced for this class of society, at least, sufficient foodstuffs to go round and reach even the servants, who were more or less like semi-slaves, if we look at the institution from an angle which is a little different from that of the writer of that autobiography.

In Greece And Rome

IN a historic perspective we come across several kinds of slavery. There are various modifications and limitations of it. In the peak days of the Athenian state in Greece there were said to be four lakhs of slaves in Attica. In Rome it was not an uncommon thing for a person to have two hundred slaves! But to the slave were also given some privileges, though they were not be much. During some periods it is on record that the early education or training of the youth was in the hands of the slaves, though they were not teachers as such.

Though the Arabs were ruthless and inhuman slave-raiders and dealers, under the equalising influence of Mahomed's great tenets, which levelled all colours and all men in at least the Islamic brotherhood of men, the fourth Muazzim (the official of the mosque who calls from the minaret the faithful to prayer) of the Mecca mosque was a liberated NEGRO SLAVE.

Slavery implies labour procured by force or fraud and applied for private profit.

Accepting this definition, there have been attempts in various countries at different times, when men's conscience was roused to the injustice of the institution, to abolish slavery. Who has not heard of the Civil War in the United States during the last century over the issue of Negro slave labour and the success of the abolitionists? In Britain in the late eighties of the 18th century a society for the suppression of slave trade was formed in London and several bills were passed at various times by Parliament, ultimately securing complete enfranchisement by 1838.

League Efforts

THE now defunct League of Nations tackled the problem a quarter of a century back and several of the member-nations have subscribed to the Geneva Convention on this issue.

And Nepal liberated about that time about 50,000 slaves; though it was then computed there were three million slaves in the world and over two millions of them in Abyssinia.

Slavery need not necessarily be enforced by slave-raiding in the African hinterland. Tolstoy for instance wrote a book on the "Slavery of our Times", referring to the conditions under which the industrial labour of our machine age lived and worked—or even today lives and works.

There is a kind of slavery even today all over India which can come under the nomenclature of DEBT-BONDAGE. This kind of serfdom or semi-serfdom is rampant along the coastal areas where the population is unimaginably impecunious. We find that a labourer is advanced some money—mainly for his marriage—and he sets up a "house" with his wife in a hovel and goes on with his wife serving the money-lending master all his life. The interest on the loan, which may be barely a couple of hundred rupees, and the fixing of the wages of the labourer and his wife is all adjusted in a way that the labourer won't be free from this DEBT-BONDAGE for at least a dozen years! And by that time the couple are likely to have more encumbrances in the shape of the arrival of a number of children and other economic problems like illness, death, other weddings, etc., etc., all of which need more and more money and force them deeper and deeper into the quagmire of indebtedness.

"Haris"

EVEN in the hinterland of India—almost at our doorstep—round about Bardoli and in Navsari District in Gujarat there were about 50,000 "Haris" or "Halis" in the 1931 census, but in the 1941 census there is no mention of these DEBT-BONDAGE SLAVES.

The present number of these people is not a very pertinent point. The institution of this kind of slavery exists not only in Gujarat but all over the country. In Gujarat itself the condition of the "Raniparaj" and the 'Kaliparaj" communities is no better. Here also, as in Roman times, the number of "Haris" working for a person is still said to be the measure of the status of the slave-owner!

These "Haris" then, as the landless labourers of Hyderabad Telangana, are a hothouse for the seeds of Communism to sprout and flower and put forth fruits of the type that are ripening in Telangana. It is true that there is no legal existence for this semi-slavery today. But the plight of these unfortunate people whether in Gujarat or all over India is one of the major problems which is going, and will continue to go, by default until some upheaval—whether Communist-inspired or not — brings it before the public gaze. The problem of the "Haris", therefore, is one of the immediate tasks for both the State Government and the Government of India and the earlier it is tackled the greater the guarantee of avoiding upleasant situations that may face them in future.

American Woman's Satyagraha

SATYAGRAHA threat by an American woman is rare. We do not know whether our taking more and more of American wheat and maize—or rather our cry for it—and the reaction on the Antepodes is a fertile ground for it—Satyagraha. But recently an American woman, Texas-born Billie Evelyn Bridges, said she was not going to quit—or she would sit in the verandah of—the Cooch Behar palace at Calcutta.

To a bunch of reporters from the Calcutta journals, Bridges told that she was married to the late Rajkumar Indrajit Jitendra Narayan of the princely family of Cooch Behar in December, 1950, at Calcutta according to Arya Samaj rites. As the story unfolds it seems she was later asked to quit the country, after living "happily" with her husband in Calcutta, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling. She was made to emplane and reached London, where her requests to be recognised as an Indian citizen and for a visa to India were both turned down. She has now come back via Pakistan, the Indian High Commissioner there having granted her the visa to come back to India.

In the meanwhile the Cooch Behar Prince, whom Sushila (Billie Bridges) married according to Arya Samaj rites, died in a fire at Darjeeling. Now as the widow of the Prince she wanted to establish her claim. Firstly she tried to offer "Dharana" or sitting in the verandah of the Cooch Behar palace at Calcutta. But the caretaker, after consulting the ruling family at Cooch Behar, to whom the palace belongs, told her that he had no instructions to allow her to occupy the verandah. Sushila then moved to a hotel, but when the news-hungry reporters went there she seemed to have shifted to some other hotel!

While all this was going on in Calcutta, a petition was moved, in the Punjab High Court on behalf of Billie Bridges for a 'writ of mandamus' against the Government of India that as she was an Indian citizen she should not be deported out of the country. The judge has directed that notice be served on the Secretary (Home Department) of the Government of India for a report by June 25 and to the effect that in the meanwhile no action be taken against the petitioner.

Kripalani's Latest

THERE is an old story from Scotland that the retainers of the nobility were equipped when they went for doing battle for the King with forty days' rations and it once happened that the battle did not come off or had not ended when their rations were finished. And when the forty days' rations were finished the army of the King, which was mainly composed of the retainers of the nobility melted away and the King of Scotland lost the battle!

Acharya Kripalani has turned down the request of several M. Ps. and other leaders of the Congress to postpone the Patna Convention till after the A.I.C.C. meeting. He has invited a number of his followers and colleagues, who have left the Congress or are to quit the Congress shortly, from all over the country to Patna. And in his invitation he says that as Bihar is in the grip of scarcity, "it has been decided that every one attending the Convention should bring his own cereal provisions which will be pooled." It is not mentioned how many days' rations they are to bring. In India probably one cannot carry more than a week's rations from place to place. Under these circumstances we hope that Kripalani will see to it that the Convention will finish its work before the rations are finished, lest he suffer the fate of the Scottish King in the instance given above!

Burial Of Khadi?

DURING the week a message from Lucknow said that a move is afoot on an all-India level to close down the Khadi Bhandars and to divert the manpower to the villages for constructive work. According to the promoters of the move at present the BHANDARS ARE DEVOTED TO MAKING AVAILABLE KHADI—NOW RESPECTABLE OFFICIAL DRESS—TO THE NEW-FANGLED "PATRIOTS" IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMPS". It is understood that Acharya Kripalani stands by this contention of the Ashramites and others!

To give support to the above news a Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) telegram said that Khadi would not be an essential condition precedent for joining the new political party of Acharya Kripalani.

If these items of news have any truth in them, it would certainly pain the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, who stood for Khadi and Khadi even above politics. We cannot have forgotten that one of the main planks of his "Swaraj in one year" campaign three decades back was the reliance on hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. One wonders how Kripalani, who blames the Congress for having forsaken the Gandhian Path, encourages or will stand by the proposers of the above move, if the reports are true.

Socialists And Reds

WHILE the Socialists are having "marches" and village construction work by Sane Guruji Pathak and other volunteers in some places more for demonstration with an eye on the elections and their leaders are vociferating against the omissions and commissions of the Congress Party in power the Communist Party of India is planning new leadership and vigorous campaigns—whether underground or otherwise we do not know. An upper India paper gives the information from its Poona correspondent that Ajay Ghosh is to become the boss of the C.P.I. and that this decision was arrived at at a "secret" meeting held in an unmentioned place. It is also said that the Cominform has more or less absolved B. T. Ranadive and his colleagues from the blame in the conduct of the party affairs and disapproved of the attitude of the "Reformists" in that party headed by P. C. Joshi.

There is nothing to test whether this information is also an "underground" news item. Some local paper tried a scoop predicting that S. A. Dange, who was said to have gone to Moscow, is likely to 'reveal' himself, as Mahatma Gandhi would have said, shortly.

It seems, however, that the Hyderabad Telangana is getting very hot for the Communists. With the daily news of Communist activities from that area and the authorities' all-out efforts to get rid of the Red menace, comes from Cuttack, the capital of Orissa, the report of armed Communists from Telangana having infiltrated into the territory of that State. We do not yet know whether this is part of the new vigorous campaign under the new boss or only a diversion of the age-old tactics of the Reds.

R.S.S. & Bharatiya Jan Sangh

AGAIN from Lucknow comes the news that Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, erstwhile minister in the Central Government and a staunch protagonist of the Hindu Mahasabha, is to lead the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh's political wing, known as the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. It is said that before the R.S.S. leaders persuaded Dr. Shyam Prasad, they assured the Congress President, Tandon, that they would lend a helping hand to the Congress Party in the elections. But the same report says that the Bharatiya Jan Sangh is another name for the People's Party, which is a virulent opponent of the Congress in U. P. How, therefore, the above assurance to the Congress President is consistent with the opposition of the Party to the Congress one wonders. But some body said consistency is the virtue of an ass!

Gathering strength to the opposition to the Congress is visible here and there in Northern India. A veteran Congress leader from Bihar, Ramnarayan Singh, has resigned from the Congress. There is also a Jodhpur report that Pt. Hiralal Shastri, the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, is to quit Congress with his 200 followers. Trickling in from here and there are some more resignations of minor fry. And this, too, that some body—an M.L.A. —reported to have resigned from the Congress has not done so! Some times this kind of news is like the stock market speculation of Kidwai's resignation, which has not yet materialised!

Punjab Congress Politics

PUNJAB politics have revealed a new pattern of the shape of things to come. A report comes from Jullundur that 107 delegates from the districts have elected a Congress Election Board of eight members, all belonging to the anti-ministerial Sachar-Kiron group. All the four nominees of the Ministerial group, including Dr. Gopichand Bhargava the Premier, Mr Ram Krishen, the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress, and Prithwi Singh Azad, the Labour Minister, were defeated. Sardar Pratap Singh Kiron said that he had received two no-confidence motions against the ministry but he had disallowed them: The Punjab political cauldron does not seem to have seased boiling yet. Meanwhile another group in the Punjab has demanded Governor's rule in the State!

And in Bombay State a nominee of the Peasants' and Workers' Party Mr. D. A. Deshmukh beat the Congress candidate in the Ahmednagar North Constituency in an Assembly by-election by over 3,400 votes difference! Congress must take a good pair of binoculars and must look out.

Food Position

DURING the week reports of some villagers of Bihar living on jute leaves for want of food grains was to hand, though at the same time it was reported that the general food position in Bihar was improving. Nepali Congress sources reported a starvation death from Sarami district of East Nepal though officially it was denied. It seems however that there is scarcity in some of the East Nepal areas. A demonstration was held against cloth and grain dealers at Birgunj in Nepal and the military had to open fire on a 2,000 strong crowd of Tarai people. Three persons are reported to have been killed and over a dozen injured in the incident.

(Continued on Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Tercentenary Of de La Salle

France Lauds Educationist

THROUGHOUT France, and in several other nations all over the world, the tercentenary of the birth of Jean-Baptiste de La Salle will be celebrated with great eclat. de La Salle is chiefly remembered as the founder of the scholastic order of the Christian Brothers. After Mons. Vincent, renowned apostle of charity, de La Salle was, in the society of his age; a figure of tremendous magnitude.

De La Salle was born on April 30, 1651, the son of a rich lawyer. After completing his studies in Paris at Saint—Sulpice, he seemed destined for the highest ecclesiastical honours; he returned however to Riems, his birthplace, in order to devote his energies to education. His father's influence secured him a canonry in the cathedral, and the school which he there established for imparting education to poor children was soon enlarged in scope, de La Salle having meanwhile gathered around him a band of enthusiastic young men who shared his ideas. Soon he resigned his church office, and devoted himself entirely to teaching.

In 1679 he organised his band into a community and even set up a training school for teachers—the College of St. Yon at Rouen. At first activities were limited to the neighbourhood of Reims but were later transferred to Paris, where de La Salle threw himself heart and soul into providing education for the sons of workmen and the poor. By 1725, six years after the founder's death, the society had gained sufficient importance to be recognised by the Pope under the title of Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Monastic Order

These lay brothers took all the usual monastic vows, but they did not aspire to the priesthood. For a hundred years after its foundation, it confined its activities to France, but during the last hundred years or so, the Society spread over most of Western Europe, in addition to being very successful in the United States and Canada, in which latter it was largely responsible for the preservation of French-Canadian culture. At the time of the canonization of de La Salle, in 1900, there were more than 15,000 members belonging to the order he founded. The Christian Brothers were used as a model for similar organisations in Ireland and elsewhere.

de La Salle's teaching methods were revolutionary at the time He sought to free French education from the bondage of the Classical Latin. He sought to have secondary education without Latin, and founded a technical school and a training establishment for juvenile delinquents and earned the gratitude of everybody for these and several other charitable works. His educational establishments increased throughout the land—due in large measure to his own active interest. In later years, de La Salle retired to Saint Yon where he died in 1790.

Details Of Stamps

The portrait of de La Salle which has been used on the new stamp was painted at Rouen in 1734, by Pierre Leger. It has been well said of de La Salle that "he was years ahead of his time, and devoted forty years of obstinate and incessant labour to an ideal and a life's work whose tremendous importance is only now being realised."

The stamps were put on sale at Reims on 28 April and in the rest of the country two days later Denomination is 15 francs, colour brown black, and the design has been engraved by Gandon. Perforated 13, the stamp measures 22 mm by 36 mm, and is printed 50 to the sheet.

In this connection it may be mentioned that de La Salle is also being honoured by Brazil, which has brought out a stamp in his honour showing the Saint and three of his schoolboys.

LA PAZ AGAIN

A FEW weeks ago mention was made of the new Bolivian issue in honour of the 4th centenary of the foundation of their capital, La Paz. Actually the city was founded in 1548, so the commemoratives are three years overdue. Here is an interesting account of why this has happened, gleaned from "Stamp Mirror", London, which got it over Saarbrucken Radio.

The stamps, it will be recalled, were printed by the American Security Banknote Co., not now, but three years back. Unfortunately they wanted cash in advance, and this was not forthcoming at the moment. So the stamps were kept in cold storage till the filthy lucre could be raised. Usually the credit of governments is sound enough with printing firms; sometimes issues are passed along and payment is made when the money starts rolling in from collectors—this ALWAYS happens where commemoratives are concerned!

But in this particular case the printers were a little chary—possibly because the mercuric Latin temperament is partial to revolutions and the contract that the government of today makes can be easily repudiated by the junta of tomorrow! (Incidentally, as if to prove this, there was a revolt in this very country hardly a week ago!)

Anyway the Bolivians managed to raise the Bolivianos—or the dollars—and paid up, and the stamps were issued at last. There also seems to have been some dirty work at the cross-roads, for the money HAD originally been found, only to "disappear." Now, to recover their losses, it is learnt that the stamps are to be sold at a premium over face! I suppose that that's that!

WILSON'S MAGNUM OPUS ON ROYAL STAMP TREASURES

LOVERS of books and lovers of stamps often come into contact with each other. In fact, it is rare indeed to find a philatelic student who has not, at some time or other, taken advantage of past research in his pet branch of the hobby. Some magnificent libraries devoted entirely to matters philatelic have been formed in the past, perhaps the greatest of them all being the vast library of the Earl of Crawford.

Many of the classic philatelic books are already desirable items, not only for the stamp lover, but for the bibliophile as well "Album Weeds" a fine treatise on forgeries fetches amazing prices at auctions whenever it happens to come under the hammer, and the same goes for many other rare and out-of-print philatelic tomes.

Now the news is to hand that the Keeper of the King's Collection, Sir John Wilson, Bart., has at last completed his monumental work of listing the items in the unique collections which have been got together by the British Royal Family. Sir John is well suited to the task he set himself. A philatelist of undoubted ability, he was President of the Royal Philatelic Society from 1934 to 1940, and was also elected to this same high position two years ago, being compelled to resign owing to pressure of other duties He has been on the Expert Committee of the same Society for several years, and has often been called on to act as judge at various international exhibitions, and is a long-standing member of the Collectors' Club of New York.

Titled "The Royal Philatelic Collection", this unique volume is likely to cause a tremendous stir among philatelists the world war. Four years have gone into the making of this work and probably another year will elapse before it will be published. The volume will comprise a catalogue of the Royal philatelic treasures, and will be illustrated profusely with plates in colour as well as in monochrome.

The volume is magnificently produced and luxuirously bound. The only snag is that none but a Croesus will be likely to acquire it—for the price is sixty guineas! At over Rs. 800 a throw, stamp collectors will probably settle for a full set of the Silver Weddings!

Wedding Bells

A HUGE stamp has been issued to mark the wedding of King Farouk. A bi-coloured 10 mils stamp, it bears portraits of the King and his Bride Nariman Sadek, and the date 6 Mai 1951 in French and Arabic. It has also been issued in miniature-sheet form, at a premium of 50 percent over face. It seems to be a rather unfortunate thing that Egypt's popularity is fast going down with collectors because many of her new stamps are being cornered by speculators.

Even though 250,000 of the new stamps have been released to the public, the price has jumped steeply, and quite fantastic amounts are being asked for this stamp Though there is little doubt that this particular issue will be most popular, there seems to be little justification for the prices that are currently being demanded. The quantity printed appears to be more than enough to go round for any one but the fellow who collects stamps in full sheets, and the sooner HE is done away with the better it will be for all concerned. From a face of a few annas to two rupees is no joke, specially when the rise takes place in the space of days Eight annas is ample.

News From All Quarters

U.N.O. DESIGNS FINALISED

FOR the special stamps which are to be issued for use by the United Nations Organisation, eight designs have been chosen from among 36 entries submitted to the special committee set up to finalise designs. Of these eight, six will do duty for the surface mail stamps—1c, 1½c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and $1—while the remaining two will be used for air mail stamps, which have face values of 6c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.

The following subjects will be featured on surface stamps:

(a) The flag of the United Nations.

(b) Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

(c) Symbolic design showing Peace, Security and Justice, objectives of the United Nations.

(d) Design symbolic of Human Rights.

(e) Representating the Children's Emergency Fund. Subject shows a grown-up holding the hand of a child.

(f) Two hemispheres linked by the United Nations.

The air stamps will show the idea of the United Nations linked with the concept of flight.

It is intended, as far as possible, to inscribe the stamps with the five official languages of the United Nations—Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish—but it is realised that this may not be possible due to technical reasons connected with the designs. (If the Swiss can be tri-lingual, there is no reason why the U.N. should not go two better!) The stamps will be recess printed and will be put on sale towards the middle of September

(Information from "Stamp Collecting" London.)

★

FINE EXAMPLES OF JAPANESE ART

There is no doubt that modern Japan is hard to beat for the sheer beauty of its commemorative stamps. It will be recalled that the long vertical "flying geese" issued some time back was an outstanding item. Several of the "National Park" stamps, and items from the "National Treasure" set are superb examples of the designer's art.

Among the latest stamps to be issued by Japan are a superb picture of the Nyorini Kannon Buddist statue (in the National Treasures series) and a delightful child study. The former stamp is a gem of miniature art which will soon be coming over in bank and office mixtures, and should prove a decided asset to any album.

The child study was issued in connection with the "Children's Charter", and portrays a child's head with a tender shoot alongside. It is worthy to take its place well near the top of any list of well-designed children's stamps, and I think that it will be voted among the best designs of the year.

★

ITALY HONOURS BIRTH OF COLUMBUS

At the mention of the name of Christopher Columbus, most people think of either Spain, from where he set sail, or America, the land he discovered. Few give a thought to the fact that he was born in Genoa. The 500th Anniversary of the birth of the great navigator has been honoured by the issue of a 20 lire stamp depicting the embarkation of Columbus. The subject is taken from a painting in the ducal palace at Genoa attributed to Carlone. The stamp is printed in photogravure, measures 27 mm by 37 mm, is printed in sheets of 100, perf 14 and watermarked with the "winged wheel" device.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Pass M. A. (Economics, Politics) privately Matrics can pass Inter Arts|Commerce in one year. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi. (256)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Don Bradman's "How to play cricket" Rs. 2-4-0. Contact: Streamline Agency, 195, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2623)

More Workers To Unload Food

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay Dock Workers' Union has, it was stated today, been authorised by Messrs. Bachraj Factories and Mathuradas Kanji Food Contractors to the Government of India, to recruit labour to unload foodships in Bombay harbour.

The Union has accepted the terms of the authorisation and has launched a drive to recruit labour.

The Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union in a statement today contradicted the statement issued by the Regional Food Commissioner, Bombay, to the effect that there are no foodships in the stream.

The Union Secretary said that there are two ships in the stream and eleven in the docks. He further refuted, the Commissioner's statement that there was enough labour in the docks to unload foodships.

Cashew Apples As Food

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): How cashew apples, a bye-product of the cashewnut industry, can be utilised as food is explained in a special article in the May issue of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research just published.

At present, nearly 85 per cent of about 5,500,000 mds. of cashew apples produced in the country goes waste.

The article also describes the work done in the Central Food Technological Research Institute which shows that the fruit can be used in the preparation of beverages, jams and candied products.

India's Food Question In Norwegian Parliament

OSLO, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): A question about Government support for the Norwegian campaign to help India tide over threatened famine was tabled in the Norwegian Parliament today.

The Labour Party member, Jacob Friis, who is chairman of the "One World" Parliamentary Group organising the campaign is t oask the Foreign Minister: "Can the Government take steps to support the campaign started to prevent the threatened famine in India?

U. S. WHEAT ARRIVES

CALCUTTA, June 2, (PTI): About 18,400 tons of American wheat is now being unloaded from three ships berthed in the port of Calcutta.

The consignment, which is exclusive of the two million tons of grains India would receive under the grain-for-India bills now before the U. S. Congress, brings the total amount of such food shipments to about 35,400 tons in the last two weeks.

Hartal In Contai; Congress Workers Assaulted

CONTAI (Midnapore), June 2, (PTI): Hartal was observed in Contai town yesterday as a protest against the scarcity of food and cloth. It was organised jointly by the Krishak Proja Majdoor Party, the Communist Party, the Socialists and the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

Cinema house, courts and other offices were picketed and a number of Congress workers were assaulted by demonstrators.

Partial hartal was also observed in rural areas of this sub-division.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND URGED

Bihar Congressman's Solution For Food Scarcity

PATNA, June 2 (PTI).

PANDIT HARINATH MISRA, Secretary, Bihar Congress Legislature Party, has suggested an equitable distribution of land in the scarcity areas for the solution of the food problem in North Bihar.

He has also suggested that rent collection in the distressed areas must be stopped forthwith.

Pandit Misra, who recently toured scarcity areas, said: "It is true that due to the generous help of the Government of India the situation has greatly improved; but it is equally true that lakhs of people in the districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purena have to depend even now upon jute leaves, unwholesome varieties of grass, slugs and oysters to keep their body and soul together"

"I am convinced that one of the basic and primary causes of the scarcity and famine in this region is the wholly inequitable distribution of land. While innumerable agricultural labourers try helplessly to eke out a miserable and subhuman existence, a fair proportion of the culturable land belong to a handful of big farmers who are playing more or less the same role as the "Kulaks" of the pre-revolution days in Russia. These big farmers cannot and do not cultivate even one fourth of the lands they possess. In Purena alone at least one lakh acres of fertile lands are possessed by only five big farmers. While an era of plenty and prosperity so far as this region is concerned must await the execution of the proposed multi-purpose Kosi project, there can be no doubt that to meet the chronic shortage of food and to get the maximum produce out of the existing cultural land, there must be equitable distribution of it without delay. Viewed from this angle, the abolition of kulaks in my opinion, is more urgent and important than even zamindari abolition"

Pandit Misra also suggested that the Government should amend the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 providing for granting of loans on an individual instead of joint basis.

PROTEST AGAINST CLOTH SCARCITY

MISHNUPUR (Bankura), June 2 (PTI): The local Hindu Mahasabha organised hartal here yesterday to protest against the scarcity of cloth and the Constitution Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

Shouting slogans a procession paraded the main thoroughfares of the town today.

Later the processionists squatted in front of the Sub-Divisional Controller's office, demanding supply of cloth. On the assurance of the Controller that supply would shortly be available, the squatters dispersed.

EX-MINISTERS' CASE

Accused's Demand For Documents

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 2, (PTI): Abdur Rahim, one of the accused in the "Ex-Ministers' case", today requested the Special Judge trying him to furnish him with a copy of "treaty of peace concluded by the Nizam with the Union of India whereby military occupation of Hyderabad was ended and the Nizam agreed to accede to the Indian Union". He said that the "invasion of Hyderabad" by the Indian Union was a "violation" of the United Nations Charter and International Law.

Opposing the defence request, the Advocate-General, Mr. Rajaram Iyer, said that the demand for the production of the documents asked for was of a "political nature" and it had no relation to the subject matter of the charge.

Railwaymen's Federation

NAGPUR, June 2 (PTI): A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at New Delhi on June 21, it is learnt here.

The Council is expected to scrutinise the results of the strike ballot now in progress and decide the further line of action.

PLEBISCITE IN NAGA HILLS

Move Deplored

GAUHATI, June 2 (UPI): "The secession of Naga hills from the rest of India, we have no doubt, will be against the best interest of the people of the Naga hills, besides endangering the security of India as a whole," observed Mr. Siddhinath Sarma, President Assam Provincial Congress Committee in a letter addressed to Mr. Phizo, President Naga National Council, under whose leadership plebiscite is being taken in Naga hills since May 16 last.

Deploring the separatist tendency and distrust among different sections of the people, Mr. Sarma termed these as "legacy of foreign government" who ruled over India by pursuing "the policy of divide and rule."

IAF Mission In Singapore

SINGAPORE, June 2, (PTI): Headed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, a six-man goodwill mission from I.A.F. arrived in Singapore this afternoon on a week's visit to the Royal Air Force in the Far East.

The visitors were greeted at Changi airfield by Air Vice-Marshal R. L. Ragg, Senior Staff Officer, Far East Air Force (on behalf of Air-Marshal Sir Francis Fogarty, the Commander-in-Chief who is in Britain) and M. Gopala Menon, representative of the Government of India in Malaya.

The mission is led by Air Marshal P. Ivelaw-Chapman Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force and its remaining five members represent various branches of the service.

After inspecting a guard of honour mounted by the R. A. F. regiment, Ivelaw-chapman drove off with the Air Vice-Marshal Ragg with whom he is staying during his visit.

Air Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman will meet General Briggs, Director of anti-bandit operations in Kuala Lumpur.

Air Marshal Ivelaw Chapman said it was possible the mission might also visit Bangkok on its way back to India. It is scheduled to take off from Singapore on June 7 for the R. A. F. station at Butterworth near Penang and to leave there the next day.

Naval Squadron's Mock Battle

ABROAD I.N.S. DELHI, June 2, (PTI): Ships of the Indian Naval Squadron which left Bombay yesterday on a seven-week goodwill cruise to East Africa today carried out a mock "battle" off Karwar in rough seas.

Besides flagship 'Delhi', destroyers—'Ranjit', 'Rana' and 'Rajput', frigates 'Jumna', Sutlej, and 'Cauvery' and seven more ships took part in the exercises at noon.

Low clouds and continued rain prevented Indian Air Force liberators joining the "battle".

The exercises will continue tomorrow and the squadron is expected to reach Cochin early on Sunday.

Squally weather on the Arabian sea led to cancellation of exercises today and weather is not expected to improve tomorrow.

FIELD DAY FOR GOONDAS

Failure Of Lights In Cinema Theatre

RAIPUR, June 2, (H.S.) The unhappy incident of Jeevan Vikas Pradarshini at Nagpur was re-enacted here in Sharda Talkies when pandemonium was created in the cinema-house on the first day of appearance of 'Nagina', by the goondas taking advantage of the darkness caused by the sudden stopping of the electric current.

Suddenly towards the end of the last show, the electric current was stopped for nearly two hours during which time the screen was torn and furniture was reduced to pieces. Molestation of women was also reported. The police officers who were immediately contacted by the theatre management for immediate help are understood to have expressed their helplessness and appeared on the scene when furniture worth Rs. 3,000 was damaged by the goondas.

Dacoits Clash With Villagers

BELGAUM, June 2 (H.S.) A fearful fight between a gang of dacoits and the shepherds of the village Vanoi-Yele in this district resulted in the death one of the desperadoes and severe injuries to a shepherd.

A gang of armed dacoits who raided the village last week and looted several houses and granaries, were, on their return, valiantly resisted by the shepherds of the village, who gave an organised fight resulting in the dacoits' defeat and death of one of them. The plunderers took to their heels in fear of the rural troops leaving the booty and their dead comrade at the mercy of the villagers.

S. T. DRIVER FATALLY STABBED

SHOLAPUR, June 2 (H.S.) A State Transport driver Sangappa Bhovara was assaulted by some unidentified goondas near Panjara Pole Chowk here yesterday night. The driver who was stabbed at the back, succumbed to his injuries after a few minutes. Two men have been arrested in this connection and strong police pickets have been stationed to guard the disturbed area.

TWO MERCHANTS ARRESTED

AURANGABAD, June 2, (H. S.): Two more leading merchants of Aurangabad, Messrs. Sheth Govardhandas and Sheth Pukherji have been taken to the custody by the City Police Inspector Mr. Khare, who raided their shops and recovered large illegal stocks of controlled cloth preserved for black-marketing.

Fined For Not Allowing Harijans In Temple

ALIBAUG, June 2, (H. S.) Messrs Chanda Dhudaji and Tekchand Kapurchand, trustees of the local Jain Temple have been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, for not allowing the Harijans to enter the temple on the last Harijan Day.

Thai Police Chief Visits Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, June 1. (PTI): Described as the "no 1 enemy of Communists in Thailand" Li-General Phal Siriyanon has just completed seven-day visit to Malaya, studying British police methods here. The General is Deputy Chief of the Siamese Police.

The Thai Government had asked the Malayan authorities to give him the best possible security cover during his visit as he was "an obvious target for Communist terrorists in Malaya". Therefore a security veil was tightly drawn over the visit.

400 Socialists For "Janawani Diwas"

AMBALA, June 2 (PTI): A contingent of 400 Socialists from Ambala district left for Delhi today to participate in the "Janvani Diwas" procession there tomorrow.

Jaipur Maharaja For London

BOMBAY June 2, (PTI): The Maharaja of Jaipur, Raja Pramukh of Rajasthan, accompanied by the Maharani left here today for London.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Storms In India's Capital

EDITORS VOTE AGAINST FREEDOM OF PRESS

Demand For Governor's Rule In The Punjab

TWO VOICES ON STATISTICS OF ACREAGE OF FOOD CROPS

IT was a week of storms in New Delhi; storms inside and outside Parliament.

A violent storm struck New Delhi on Monday forenoon, when the fury of elements uprooted trees and lamp-posts and blew away poor men's huts.

Inside Parliament, another storm raged over the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It was a storm of impotent rage. It was also a farce of make-belief. It was a fight for country's safety. It was also a campaign for the coming Elections. It was a test for honest convictions. It was also playing Mr. Facing Bothways.

DR. MUKHERJI was an uncompromising opponent of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Dr. Hirdaynath Kunzuru and Professor K. T. Shah made valuable contributions in support of Dr. Mukherji.

Acharya Kripalani struck the nail on its head when he thundered that but for idol worship, the present Government would have fallen long ago.

They all, fourteen strong, voted against the Bill. The sole representative of the Anglo-Indian Community would only trust Pandit Nehru and, therefore, supported and voted for the Bill.

The solitary occupant of the "Ivory Tower", a name coined by the Prime Minister for the all-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, LALA DESHBANDHU GUPTA SPOKE AGAINST THE BILL BUT VOTED FOR IT. SO DID OTHER EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

A local newspaper declared that "Kirpalani smashes Prime Minister's arguments". It may and may not be true, but the Prime Minister completely smashed the editor-members of Parliament. The Freedom of the Press, said the Prime Minister was losing its meaning, when newspapers were becoming a profit-making pastime of the Big Money. He particularly referred to the Indian Language newspapers, some of which were surpassing the gutter press. The House applauded, increasing the discomfiture of the protagonists of the Freedom of the Press.

What was left was smashed by Mr. Devadutt Pant.

Mr. Pant, speaking as the editor of a weekly of long standing, declared the Bill was meant to secure the freedom of the Press. What was the Press of India today? he asked. The A.-I.N.E.C. consisted of Managing Editors who were not Editors but imposters. These same men also manned the newspaper society of proprietors and were also Directors of the Press Trust of India. They also spoke on behalf of the Press in Parliament. Did they really represent the Press which had been built up by working journalists? Did they safeguard the freedom of the Press when they signed an agreement with Reuters'? Did not these lovers of freedom back the Preventive Detention Act? Had not money been made by blackmarketing newsprint?

Congressmen often claim that they could not compromise with their conscience. With Acharya Kirpalani, his wife Sucheta Kripalani, Babu Ram Narain Singh and Prof. Shibbanlal Sexana, amongst others, conscience triumphed over expediency Nothing prevented the Editors-cum-Congressmen to walk into the "Nos" Lobby, if they really believed that the Bill was bad. Columns of correspondence and hours of oratory were washed away by a few steps they took to walk into the Prime Minister's lobby. Dramas are sometimes divided into tragedy, comedy and farce. This was a farce par excellence.

Speaker To Rescue

The Speaker saved several members from a nasty exposure during the week. The Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil, told Parliament that there were 108 bungalows reserved for the Members of Parliament in New Delhi of which 107 were occupied by 152 of them, including 78 residences allotted to them on yearly basis. Sub-letting of these bungalows by Members of Parliament was not permissible and the Minister had no reason to believe that any bungalow had been sub-let.

Lala Deshbandhu referred to the Prime Minister's appeal two years ago to accommodate the displaced persons Minister Gadgil rebutted him by saying that the Prime Minister's appeal was for sharing houses with and not sub-letting them to the displaced persons. The Chair, intervening said that in the interest of Members' own dignity, such questions should not be raised in the House. Some Members relaxed. A few minutes of this unpleasant talk was like weeks of agony for them.

There are two other mentionable events of the week. On one side, the votaries of democracy demanded non-official Chief Commissioners, when Parliament took up the consideration of the Government of Part C. States Bill. The demand for legislatures in States other than Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh was also re-iterated. Unluckily for its residents no one demanded Parliamentary democracy for Andamans. The Ministers in charge were in an accommodating mood. They had an open mind; open on both the ends. They were prepared to give in to their critics, so long as the Bill was passed by the House within the briefest possible time.

Punjab Deadlock

On the other side, the Fountainhead of India's Democracy, namely the Central Parliamentary Board, having invited a panel of names from the two conflicting groups, added two of their own nominees to set up a Cabinet in the Punjab. The Constitution says that the leader of the majority party in the Legislature shall select his colleagues to form his Cabinet.

The Parliamentary Board said that so far as the Punjab was concerned, it would take over the burden of its Chief Minister. Meanwhile, another group in the Punjab has demanded Governor's rule in the State.

Side by side a scrumble for offices in Delhi has already started. When the lists are officially published, it may disclose Jaipurias, Malabaris and Punjabies masquarading as Delhi men. This will give Delhi people the long awaited share in the administration of their state.

Following is lifted from "Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups" in the U.S.A. by V.O. Key:—

"Public jobs are the objectives in which the largest number of party workers are interested. There are other perquisites of power, however, that are at times considered to be more or less legitimate spoils to be distributed among the leaders of the victorious party organisation. These prizes—ranging from contracts for public construction to concessions for operating soda stands in public parks—affect a small number of machine leaders. The spoilsman has his own code of ethics and the patronage system as a whole may occupy a significant position in the configuration of political power."

No comments are needed.

Food Crops Acreage

In answer to a question in Parliament during the week, Mr Thirumala Rao stated: The available evidence shows that upto 1949-50 there was no definite trend towards a fall in the acreage under food crops and increase in the acreage under cash crops. In fact the area under the most important cash crop of the country, cotton has actually decreased from 20.97 million acres during the pre-war period to 11.79 million acres in 1949-50, and the acreage under tobacco has also fallen slightly. There have been each under jute, oilseeds and sugarcane, but these have been counterbalanced by an increase in the acreage under foodgrains from 167.05 million acres during the pre-war period to 192.61 million acres during 1949-50, although these figures have to be slightly modified in the light of changes in coverage and of methods of enumeration.

Up to 1949-50 there has been no spontaneous diversion of acreage from foodgrains to cash crops on the part of cultivators. As regards the planned diversion during 1950-51 and 1951-52, the resulting loss in foodgrains is proposed to be made up partly by stepping up intensive food cultivation schemes bpy reclamation of waste and fallow lands and partly by imports.

Fallow Lands

Food Minister, Mr. Munshi, on the other hand, in a note on the Grow More Food campaign says:—

"The fallow land in the Indian Union is estimated at 61 million acres. A certain portion has to remain fallow in the interest of crop rotation. but since the pre-war period, the area of fallow land has increased by 10.7 million acres. This is mainly due to:—

(a) Refugee movement;
(b) disturbed conditions in Hyderabad and Punjab; and
(c) desire to hold on to the land though not required so as to escape from the operation of the country-wide activities relating to Zamindari abolition and Tenancy Protection Acts.

A general desire not to create a class of large farmers, reserving untilled land for some special class of desirable settlers, unwillingness of villagers to let unrequired lands pass into the strangers' hands and administrative dilatoriness or corruption are among the principal reasons why fallow lands, in spite of Land Utilisation Acts, are not given to well-to-do farmers ready to plough fallow lands.

Some diversion of areas from foodgrains to other crops such as oilseeds has also been reported. Although the total effect of the acreage under foodgrains is negligible, the area under other crops has shown a considerable increase. Since foodgrains prices are controlled and prices of other crops are not controlled it is difficult to effectively stop this diversion."

Want Of Proper Care

The land itself does not receive the same care as it used to receive before. The reasons are:—

Firstly, with increase in prices, the producer can meet the requirements by marketing a smaller quantity of produce and prefers to have additional leisure rather than to cultivate more land, particularly for foodgrains the price of which under procurement is low.

Secondly, there is shortage of bullock power and labour;

Thirdly, at many places, where land has been given to refugees of the non-agricultural classes, in most cases it is neglected.

Mr. Munshi, it will be seen, is definite, that not only acreage of land under cultivation had declined but acreage under crops other than foodgrains had shown considerable increase. His Deputy is equally definite in stating that upto 1949-50 "there has been no spontaneous diversion of acreage from foodgrains to cash crops on the part of cultivator".

Public would leave it to the two dignitaries of the Food and Agriculture Ministry to settle their differences. Public wants food and not arguments.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from page 3)

and Kethu, the two serpeant-planets had to hang in mid-air lighting Lanka with the gems on their hoods. The rest of the planets, the story goes, were turned upside down and Ravana used them as foot-steps to his throne. The Devas conferred and confabulated to free the planets from the thraldom of Rakshasas. The indispensible Narad was entrusted with the job. When he reached Lanka, Ravana graciously conducted him to the durbar hall, boasting about his conquest of the planets. Narad gravely nodded but pointed out that Saturn being the evil-genius of the lot, should be humiliated more than the rest, whereupon Ravana turned the planet round and begun to pound his throat. This gave an opportunity to Saturn to turn the full force of his 'aspects' and their malefic effect began to tell on the destiny of Ravana. His ruin began and with it the liberation of all planets.

* * *

While men thus fought a battle with the planets for mastery, even the Gods were not free from their malefic influence. According to a legend, Saturn gave notice to God Shiva that he would be shortly excising his malefic influence over him and asked him to be on the alert. Shiva accepted the challenge and took the form of a frog and hid himself in an underground tunnel. Saturn brought about a heavy deluge and the frog survived the ordeal with atomic experiments the natural frog was able to establish its superiority over the atom frog, it may be because that Shiva's spirit is still in him.

* * *

There is another story of the curse of Shiva on astrology under which astrologers usually take refuge, when their predictions go wrong. Karthikeya, Shiva's son, became the master of astrology and Shiva sought a forecast of his future. Karthikeya first declined but when pressed by Shiva, studied the planetary positions and predicted that Shiva would become a begger in the streets with a human skull for the begger's bowl. Shiva did not take it seriously. Later on, in one of his encounters with Brahma, he wrung Brahma's neck and had to do penance by using Brahma's skull as the beggar's bowl. Then it was that he cursed the whole tribe of astrologers.

* * *

Believe it or not, astrologers live and thrive, despite Shiva and Rajaji. The latest is the prediction of the Ceylonese astrologer Vijayamunt, who has warned Stalin against threats to his life in August and September. The Red Star will take care of Stalin, but newspapers in India that publish such predictions will come under the amendment of Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution. Pandit Nehru will not allow even the planets

M.B.B.S. Exam. Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the M.B.B.S. Degree Examinations, held by the University of Bombay in April 1951:

FIRST M.B., B.S. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

Nos:—1 6 7 8 9 11 13 17 18 19 23 24 27 28 29 32 34 35 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 53 54 55 58 61 62 63 64 69 71 77 82 83 85 86 90 95 96 97 109 114 118 120 123 124 125 127 129 130 134 135 136 137 141 143 147 148 149 150 151 152 157 159 160 163 *167 168 170 172 173 178 180 183 185 188 191 195 196 197 198 201 203 206 208 209 214 219 220 221 222 226 228 229 231 232 233 235 237 239 240 243 244 245 247 250 252 254 255 256 257 259 264 265 272 275 276 279 280 282 283 286 290 291 292 296 298 301 303 305 309 310 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 322 325 327 328 329 331 333 341 343 344 345 346 347 349 350 351 352 355 359 360 361 362 363 370 373 374 376 377 378 379 381 387 388.

*Distinction in Anatomy.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine to No. 226.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship to No 226.

The Dr Yeshwant Govind Nadgir Scholarship to No. 167.

The Louis Borges Scholarship or Prize to No 6.

SECOND M.B., B.S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the examination:

Nos:—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 57 58 59 60 61 62 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 79 80 81 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 143 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 191 192 193 194 195 198 199 201 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262.

The Scholarship & Prize are awarded as under:—

The Bai Ratanbai Ratanji Lentin Scholarship-divided between Nos. 38 & 231.

The Manorama Vijayrai Hazarat Prize to Mr. Jayantilal Mahashankar Bhatt (No. 12 of October, 1950)

THIRD M.B., B.S. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination.

Nos:—6 7 9 13 16 *22 25 28 **30 36 38 40 43 **45 51 53 55 64 65 66 67 **73 74 75 **76 77 82 87 92 98 100 103 104 106 112 **116 117 125 126 127 130 140 146 147 150 159 *162 163 169 170 188 189 193 197 198 204 206 207 208 210 216 217 218 221 222 224 225 226 228 230 231 232 233 237 238 240 245 246 247 248 249 261 262 263 265 268 270 271 272 273 275 276 279 280 281 282 283 285 288 291 292 296 298 299 301 303 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 337 338 340 341 342 343 344 345 346.

*Secures distinction in Forensic Medicine.

**Secures distinction in Ophthalmology.

The Scholarships, Prizes and Medals are awarded as under:—

The Charles Morehead Prize to No. 130.

The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal to No. 30.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize to No. 30.

The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize: will be declared later.

The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund in 1883: will be declared later.

The (Dr.) (Miss) Almai Maneckji Cooper Medical Scholarship: will be declared later.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal to No. 189.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to No. 126.

The Dr. B. S. Poredi Gold Medal to No. 193.

The Miss Manorama Vijayrai Hazarat Scholarship to Mr. Gunvantrai G. Parikh (Candidate No. 81 of October, 1950).

The following are the results of the B.D.S. & LL.M. Examinations, held by the University of Bombay in May, 1951.

(1) FIRST B.D.S. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination:

Pass Nos:—3 4 7 8 9 10 11 *13 14 **15 16.

Passed in Group B only Nos:—1 2 5 6 12.

*Secures distinction in Dental Anatomy.

**Secures distinction in General Anatomy.

(2) FINAL B.D.S. EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination:

Pass Nos:—1 2 3 *4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13.

Passed in Group B only No.—7.

*Secures distinction in the subjects of Group B.

The Rustomji Bejonji Vachha Memorial Scholarship is awarded to No. 1.

(3) LL.M. EXAMINATION

Candidate No. 8 (Kelkar, Kamlakar B.) has passed the Examination in Second Class.

PILES CURE

Perfect Herbal Ointment and Magic Cure for all Varieties of PILES. Stops Pain and Bleeding in 24 hours. Complete cure in 1 month—Guaranteed. Price per tube Rs 3/- V.P.P. extra.

PILES CURE DEPOT.

Chodavaram P.O. (Vizag Dt. Madras.)

Lie's Representative To See Nehru

TOKYO, June 2 (UPA): Trygve Lie's personal representative, Andrew Cordier, probably will see India's Prime Minister Nehru 'in the normal course of events'", United Nations officials here said on Saturday, but they knew of no plans for truce talks on the Korean war.

Cordier and two other United Nations officials are on a round-the-world 'routine tour' of United Nations missions, commissions and military observation groups.

They have already visited Korea and will leave Tokyo within two or three days for India.

A United Nations spokesman said here that Cordier's principle mission in India was to look into the Kashmir problem, but he added the probably would see Nehru and other top Indian and Pakistani leaders.

He said that while he knew of no plans for Cordier to discuss truce plans for the Korean conflict with Nehru, it did not necessarily mean he would not do so if new instructions are cabled from United Nations headquarters in New York.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES IN SIND

KARACHI, June 2, (PTI): Political "intrigues" are at present in full swing in Sind, according to M. A. Khuhro Chief Minister of Sind. Khuhro told a dinner party here last night that the general elections in Sind were due in the next few months and the opponents of the Muslim League were already making efforts to combine and defeat the Muslim League during the elections.

Brilliant Career Comes To End

DR. PANDEY KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

CALCUTTA, June 2 (PTI): Dr. Anand H. Pandey, a former General Manager of the Hindustan Aircraft Company, was killed in a motor car accident on the Grand Trunk Road, about 35 miles from Calcutta yesterday.

Dr. Pandey was returning to Calcutta form the site of the Konar Dam (Hazaribagh) when his car collided with a lorry. The driver of the car and another person were seriously injured and removed to hospital.

The late Dr. Pandey who was 42 had a brilliant academic career in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was made an honorary fellow in 1933. He was awarded the Lincoln Prize of 13,000 dollars in 1938 for a paper written by him.

He was principal of the Bengal Engineering College Sibpur, from 1939 to 1943 and Deputy Director of Munitions Production, Government of India from 1943 to 1945. He worked as General Manager of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore in 1948. He was Director and General Manager, Hind Construction Ltd for some time and was also Consulting Engineer to the Saurashtra Government. He was director of several engineering firms in Bombay and Calcutta and a member of a number of commitees and associations engaged in scientific and technical work. He was at present in charge of the Konar Dam construction.

The cremation was held today.

YOUNG WOMAN FATALLY ASSAULTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Radhabai Ukaji Jagtap, an 18 year old woman, was brutally assaulted in her room in the Sion camp by some unknown persons. She was found lying in a pool of blood with her head beaten in. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The body of Sakharam Powar, a 40 year old barber was found on the Old Agra Road near Kuria. The cause of death has not been definitely ascertained.

A stabbing outrage was reported last night when Shamsherkhan Sultan Khan, the door-keeper of Daulat Talkies, Falkland Road was stabbed as he got out of a nearby restaurant. The victim was rushed to the hospital. One Razak Allauddin has been taken into custody in this connection.

Theft In Auto Supply Company

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Spare auto parts and cash collectively valued at Rs. 4,099 were stolen from the Auto Supply Company. Tribhuvan Road early on Froday morning.

The thieves entered the premises by removing the tiles on the roof. The showcases and steel safe in the firm were broken open. No arrests have been made so far.

TEST FOR WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

Gold Coast Leader On Dr. Malan's Speech

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

KWAME Nkrumah, Gold Coast Government leader, said here today: "If the Western Democracies are prepared to give us what we want, we shall not have to go elsewhere for it".

The African leader, who was released from Accra Gaol to head the Gold Coast Government in January after whirlwind election success arrived here today on his way to the United States.

Nkrumah, who is leader for Government business and Minister without portfolio in the new Gold Coast Government, is virtually Prime Minister, but subject to the Governor's veto. His fellow member of the Convention People's Party and Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Kodjo Botsio, accompanied him today.

Nkrumah leaves tonight for America to ask for scientists agriculturists, chemists and engineers, doctors, and all grades of teachers to help the Gold Coast.

DR. MALAN'S SPEECH

Referring to a speech by Dr. Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Nkrumah said: "If Dr. Malan's attack on the degree of independence we were given had gone on longer, it would have resulted in calling a Congress of all West African territories. But the stand taken by the British Government put an end to that".

While in America Nkrumah will receive an honorary doctorate of Laws from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, where he took a degree in 1939.

Yacht On Fire, 7 Badly Injured

PLYMOUTH, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Seven badly injured men picked up from a blaging yacht in the English Channel were rushed into Plymouth today by a British motor tanker.

Three of the men were later stated to have died.

The other four too seriously ill to give any account of the incident were taken to hospital.

Their yacht the Armanda owned by a London doctor was early reported on fire by the Eddystone lighthouse of Plymouth.

It was believed to have sunk.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdulla Abdul Rahim was arrested last evening on Hornby Road on suspicion by the Esplanade Police.

Two cycle tubes containing liquor are alleged to have been found on his person.

He was produced at the Esplanade Court this morning when he was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

R. A. F. FLIERS KILLED

SINGAPORE, June 2 (PTI-Reuter). Two Royal Air Force fliers were killed and one seriously injured yesterday when their brigand aircraft crashed near Tengah airfield, Singapore.

MILK-CARD HOLDERS DISAPPOINTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HUNDREDS of milk card holders were inconvenienced today when their regular quota was cut down by a quarter or half a seer.

In some centres, a few crates of toned milk were kept instead of whole.

Many cardholders who went to the centres after 7 a.m. had to return empty-handed as the whole stock of milk was exhausted. Tempers were frayed and men in charge of the distribution were hard put to pacify the disappointed cardholders.

The consumers pointed out angrily that there would be a rush at milk vendors' shops which supply only poor quality milk at a high rate. Also, it is difficult to arrange for milk supply at such a short notice.

NO BREAK-DOWN

Mr. A. J. Vaz, Assistant Milk Commissioner, today denied reports that there had been a break down of the milk distributing system in the Dadar Centres in the last two days.

He said that due to "seasonal shortage" they were able to supply only 80 per cent of the normal requirement of milk. This applied to all the Centres including Dadar. This short supply will be made good from today by supplementing the milk quotas with toned milk to the extent of 20 per cent, at all Centres.

He said that the "seasonal shortage" was likely to last for another three or four weeks.

Heavy Rain Likely In Ratnagiri

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 2. (PTI): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday:

The monsoon has extended into Mysore and is extending into the south Konkan and south Deccan (Desh) and conditions are becoming unsettled in the west central Bay of Bengal and the neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast south of Ratnagiri. Locally heavy fall have been reported from the south Konkan. There have also been widespread showers in Rayalaseema and the Khasi Hills and local thunder-showers in Mysore, coastal Andhradesa, south Deccan (desh), Gujarat, east Rajasthan, east Uttar Pradesh and sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall accompanied by thunder-storms will be widespread along the West coast in Mysore, the southern half of Deccan plateau, coastal Orissa and coastal Andhradesa. There will be local thundershowers in northern half of the Deccan plateau, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Scattered thundershowers are likely elsewhere over the country outside the Punjab (I) and west Rajasthan.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in Mysore, south Deccan (desh) and along the west coast between Mangalore and Ratnagiri during the next 48 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall during the past 24 hours from June 1 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday:

	Temp. Mx	Mn	Rainfall 24hs	SJI	Dfn
Ahmedabad	102	75	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Ahmednagar	97	75	0	0	—0.2
Allahabad	103	85	0	0	—0.1
Bangalore	80	67	0.5	0.7	+0.3
Baroda	101	78	0	0	—0.1
Belgaum	86	69	0	0	—0.4
BOMBAY	93	79	0.1	0.1	—0.3
Calcutta	95	80	0	0	—0.5
Delhi	99	79	0	0.1	0
Hyderabad (Dn)	97	77	0	0	—0.2
Lucknow	98	80	0.1	0.5	+0.5
Madras	98	77	0.6	0.7	+0.6
Mahabaleshwar	77	65	0.5	0.5	+0.3
Mussoorie	68	60	0	0.8	+0.5
Ootacamund	58	53	0.3	0.8	+0.3
Poona	93	76	0	0	—0.3
Simla	72	58	0.3	0.5	+0.3
Surat	96	74	0.1	0.1	0
Vizagapatam	93	82	0	0	—0.2

CLOUDY WEATHER FORECAST

BOMBAY, Friday.

During the next 24 hours Bombay City and suburbs will have fair to cloudy weather with one or two light thundershowers stated the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau in its mid-day bulletin today.

Some parts of Bombay had light thundershowers, Colaba recording 12 cents, Juhu 8 cents and Santa Cruz one cent.

During the next 24 hours widespread rain with thundershowers will continue in South Konkan, South Deccan Desh and at a few places in North Konkan, Hyderabad, North Deccan Desh, Gujerat and Saurashtra.

The bulletin adds that the South-West monsoon has extended along west coast upto Devghat. Marmagoo received 4" of rain in the 24 hours ending at 8-30 a.m. today. During the same period Venguria recorded two inches of rain, Devghat one and a half and Honavar one inch. Thundershowers occurred at most places in Konkan, South Deccan Desh, Gujerat and at a few places in Hyderabad, and Saurashtra. Ramadenmur in Dharwar District recorded three inches, Miraj one and a half, Ramdorg in Belgaum and Mount Abu one inch each, while Khandala, Mahableshwar and Raichur recorded half an inch of rainfall.

Jordan's Heir Apparent Story Denied

AMMAN, Jordan, June 2. (PTI-Reuter): Jordan court officials and the Prime Minister, Amir R fai Pasha today, emphatically denied a Cairo press report that King Abdullah had decided to proclaim the boy King Feisal of Iraq as Jordan's heir apparent.

The Cairo report, in yesterday's Arabic newspaper 'Akher Lahza', said King Abdullah had decided to modify the constitution to do this. He believed it could be a practical step towards unity between Jordan and Iraq in preparation for a greater union, the paper's Amman correspondent said.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 3.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Anjali Hora, G songs, 08-15 Y B Joshi, kh.v.d., 11-45 M Ajinkya, kh.v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M M Golvalkar, tar shahnai 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Jeanne Mitchell, violin, 14-00 T Duncan, baritone, 14-10 Music of C Scott, 17-30 Y B Joshi, kh.v.d., 18-10 M M Golvalkar, tar shahnai, 18-30 M Ajinkya, kh.v.d., 19-00 Anjali Hora, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, tilang dhun, 19-30 Y B Joshi, kh.v.d., 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Air artist, jaltarang, 20-45 Anjali Hora, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Budapest String quartet.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M M Golvalkar, tar shahnai, 08-45 Suniti Telang, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 S G Sathe, M play "Chhapli Sansar", 13-00 Suniti Telang, M songs, 13-30 M L Sonik, H songs, 13-50 C Nagarkar, sur malhar, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, P K Atre compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Suniti Telang, M songs, 20-30 H Shankar, film review, H, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 M L Sonik, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 M T Ajinkya, thumri, 22-00 C Nagarkar, k.h.v.d.

BARODA-AMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Masti, 08-30 R D Nigoskar, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-20 J Bhojak, Khabardar geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, G, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Sau Sathe; music, (Ahm.), 19-00 R D Nigoskar, khayal, 19-15 J Bhojak (U Joshi's works), 19-30 Locals, (Baroda), 19-35 Geet Lahari: music (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S Shah, khayal, 20-30 Your choice: music (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay), (Ahm.) 21-15 J Bhojak, geets, 21-30 U A H Khan.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 Air music, 09-45 Music by AIR 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-10 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR concert Hall, 15-00 Throuvh listenmp glass, 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round Up Time, 9-00 Swap Shop 9-30 Your Choice, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes, 12 Music for Lunch, 12-30 p.m. RAF Band, 1 Close down. 05-00 Hindi programme, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Down Harmony Lane, 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet, 7-30 Radio Jig Saw 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Spons), 9-00 Concert Hall of the Air 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Day is Ending.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-00 Sports, 16-15 S Macpherson at theatre organ, 16-45 Ken Mackintosh and his orch., 19-45 BBC N Orch., 21-45 Music in miniature, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For children, and in Hindi for India, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, 20-20 Toniyht's feature, 20-35 Letters' replies.

ONE-HOUR PLAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 11-45 a.m. on Sunday All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast another of its one-hour play entitled 'Chhapeel Sansar' a comedy written by Mr. Shankar G. Sathe. The cast includes Mr. Dinanath Takalkar, Shri Susheela Kashikar, Mr. Anant Vartak and Shri Kumud Chembarkar. It can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

TENANCY LEGISLATION

Mr. Chhotubhai Patel, member, Legislative Assembly, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled 'MUMBAINO GANOTDHARO' (Tenancy Legislation in Bombay State) from All India Radio, Bombay, on Monday June 4 at 8-30 p.m. This will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Taraporevala Aquarium Open To Public

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Taraporevala Aquarium on Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay, Charni Road Station, is open to the public, on payment of a nominal fee, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. on all days, including Sundays and public holidays, except Mondays and when a particular Monday is a public holiday on the following working day.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 14, 2007
Muslim: Saban 27, 1370
Parsi: Deh 4, 1320
Sunrise 6-01 a.m., Sunset 7-13 p.m.
Hightide 11-40, 23-03 Lowtide 04-42, 17-38.

Today's Engagements

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: General rally at 5 p. m. in the compound of the Robert Money High School. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the Person-in Charge of the All-India Congress Seva Dal, will address.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture on "Successive Lives on Earth" followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p. m.

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA SAMITI: Public meeting at Shivaji Park at 7 p. m. to protest against decision of the Central Government to incorporate Dangs in Surat District. Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh will preside and Acharya P. K. Atre, Prabhodhankar Thakre, Madhavrao Gaikwad, Lalji Pendse and others will speak.

ARYA SAMAJ PORT: Mr. M. K. Amin will deliver a lecture on "Ancient Hindu Culture in Africa" at 9 a. m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Speech by Mr. P. S. Kailasam, "Bharati's Kannan" 6 p. m. Sangam premises.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION: Mysore Sangeetha Vidwan H. R. Seetharamasastry (Vocal) and party at 5-30 p.m. at Association premises Matunga.

HINDUSTANI SHIA ISLAMI COMMITTEE: First annual meeting at Imma Bara Baqariya at Dhaboo Street at 9 p. m.

VILEPARLE GUJERATI PRATHMIK SCHOOL COMMITTEE: Opening of M. S. M. G. Prathmik School by Mr. Morarji Desai at Ghod Bunder Road at 9 a. m.

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The higher starting pay of Rs. 100 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100-8-140-EB-10-200 for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons will continue to be given to every Veterinary Graduate, who is employed in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, on his completing the course in the Bombay Veterinary College, provided that he had joined, or will join, the College on or before August, 1953, and completes the course without having been detained in any year.

The cases of candidates who have been so detained but are still employed under the Government will be considered for the higher starting pay on merits.

ARAB STATES' ARMY CHIEFS TO MEET

DAMASCUS, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Military leaders began arriving here today for a meeting of Chiefs of Staff of Arab Armies which opens in Bludan, near Damascus tonight.

Nagoke Not Leaving Congress

AMRITSAR, June 2 (PTD: Jathedar Udhamsingh Nagoke MLA President of the Shiromani Gurdawra Prabhandhak Committee, has contradicted press reports that he is leaving the Congress.

Unprecedented Procedure

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Portuguese Government have adopted an unprecedented procedure to get over the difficulty of having to appoint a Goan as the Governor-General of Goa, it is learnt.

In an order of Council published in Goa, the Attorney-General Dr. Abrantes Amral has been appointed as Vice-President of the Council of Portuguese India with effect from April 11, 1951.

It is reported that this appointment has been made to enable the Attorney-General, who is a Portuguese European to assume office as Governor-General during the forthcoming absence of the present Governor-General Commandante Ferbando de Quintanilha Mendonca Dias, who has proceeded to Portugal on the May 13 for consultations with the Ministry of Colonies.

The practice hitherto had been to appoint the senior most official, namely the Chief Justice to the post of Acting Governor-General. At present, however, the chief justiceship happens to be held by a Goan and is in itself an explanation of the step now taken.

V. L. MEHTA CAUTIONS SMALLER BANKS

POONA, June 2, (PTI): The Finance Minister of Bombay, Mr. V. L. Mehta, today cautioned smaller banks against advancing money on long term credit to industrial concerns. Past experience in such dealings, he said, had not been happy for these banks and the same might be repeated.

Nine More Trunk Public Call Offices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trunk public call offices are now functioning at Upleta, Mahad, Annigeri, Rajpipla, Sojitra, Vijapur Mansa, Savli and Nira. Rates and other particulars may be obtained from the Departmental telephone exchanges and post office dealing with trunk calls.

Cabinet Secretary Returns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. Raghavan Pillay, Secretary to the Indian Cabinet, who had been to the continent on a two months' holiday, returned to Bombay from London by air yesterday. He will leave for Delhi today and take charge of office on the same day.

Aeronautical Society

NEW DELHI, June 2, (PTI): The President of the Aeronautical Society of India, Mr. N. C. Ghosh, today appealed to the senior members of the Society to take a more active interest in its work.

Mr. Ghosh was speaking at the third annual general meeting of the Society.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

SHIKSHANA PRASARAKA MANDALI

RAMNIRANJAN ANANDILAL PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, Matunga, Bombay, 19,

will re-open on Friday, the 15th of June, 1951.

The College, permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay, offers instruction in all optional subjects at the B.Com and M.Com. degree examinations.

Copies of the prospectus and of the application forms may be obtained from the College office. Students who have passed the S.S.C. examination will submit their applications with a detailed statement of marks obtained.

Admissions will close on the 10th of June, 1951.

Tuition fees, Rs. 233 per year, are payable in two instalments. In addition general fees of Rs 17/- per year have to be paid along with the application form. Fees once paid cannot be refunded. There is provision for Freestudentships, Scholarships and Prizes.

The College provides residential accommodation for 150 students. Rent and service, charges Rs. 245 per year.

Students wishing to migrate from other Universities must obtain eligibility certificates from the Registrar, University of Bombay, before applying for admission.

24-5-1951. L. N. WELINGKAR, Principal.

PERSIAN PREMIER REJECTS TRUMAN FORMULA

Terms To Britain For Oil Dispute Settlement

TEHERAN, June 2 (UPA).

PREMIER Mohammed Mossadeq indicated today that he would reject President Truman's formula for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute unless Britain unequivocally recognized Iran's nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as an accomplished fact.

The Premier went before a special session of the Senate to read the personal message from Washington in which Truman urged Iran to receive and negotiate with the British Government mission "as soon as possible" to ensure the continued flow of Iranian oil to the free world.

PROBLEM NOT SOLVED

Mossadeq seriously questione the wisdom of receiving the British mission unless there were clear and prior understanding of exactly what was to be discussed. Mossadeq said Truman had stated that the British were "prepared to accept the proposal of the principle of nationalization" of the British-owned company. The Premier added. "But when I myself heard from the two lips of the British Ambassador that he agrees only to some form of nationalization, how can we consider the question as solved?"

The Premier said Iran was "greatly interested in safegarding Anglo-Iranian relations. But when the agenda for any talks is not clear our friendship will be endangered. Also such a step would mean that we recogized the British right to refer the question to the International Court. If we now bring the British Government into this matter, we do not know what the outcome will be. The delegation may make proposals which it would be impossible to accept. Therefore. it is better that we respect international courtesies."

SENATE APPLAUDS

Mossadeq's stand was immediately applauded by Independent Senator Ibrahim Khoawjanouri. He said the "Premier's refusal to have the British delegation come to Iran is logical and correct. If the Government had permitted the delegation to come, it would have automatically recognized the British Government's right to be a party to the dispute."

Mossadeq noted that Truman had expressed his own understanding that Iran would have no objections if representatives of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company also served as representatives of the British Government. The Preimer said, "I have not said such a thing. And I don't think our mixed oil commission has said this either."

Senators' Plea

TEHERAN: Some Persian Senators told Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq today that they thought he should receive a British Mission on the nationalisation of the oil industry. The 71-year-old Prime Minister had read to a closed meeting of the Senate the text of the personal note he received from President Truman yesterday during negotiation with Britain.

OUT RIGHT OPPOSITION

Hussein Makki, Secretary of the National Front and the Prime Minister's right-hand man, told Persian and Foreign pressmen that no British mission could be received.

Makki said that President Truman had "stepped outside the bounds of neutrality" in sending the message to Dr. Mossadeq.

"I am surprised that the head of another state is endeavouring to alter the Nationalisation Law", he declared

France Not In It

PARIS: A French Foreign Office spokesman today denied a press report that France was drafting a note to Persia asking the Persian Government to try and reach agreement with Britain on the oil situation.

Acheson's Warning

WASHINGTON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dean Acheson United States Secretary of State said today the Persian oil dispute "might easily deteriorate into a situation out of which war could grow."

PRESS TRUST OF CEYLON

New Body Takes Over From Reuters

COLOMBO, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Formation of a co-operative news agency, the Press Trust of Ceylon, was announced here today.

The trust has taken over the reception and distribution of Reuters' world news service in Ceylon.

PUNJAB CONGRESS CHIEF MEETS GOVERNOR

SIMLA, June 2, (PTI): The President of the Punjab State Congress Committee, Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, today had a two-hour meeting with the Punjab Governor, Sir Chandulal Trivedi who had invited him to Simla.

The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including the political situation and the law and order position in the state.

Sardar Partap Singh Kairon discounted suggestions that the meeting had been called at the instance of the Central Parliamentary Board.

Asked if he had any proposal to bring about reconciliation between the Punjab Ministry and the Punjab State Congress Committee, following the recent defeat of the ministerial group at Jullundur in the contest to the eight-man election board Sardar Kairon said that the matter now rested with the Central Parliamentary Board.

Sardar Partap Singh left for Delhi where he is likely to meet members of the Central Parliamentary Board.

POLICE OFFICER PASSES AWAY

Mr. V. D. Moray

BOMBAY Saturday.

Mr. V. D. Moray, I.P., District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, and former Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, died of heart attack this afternoon in his car while he was on his way from Ahmednagar to Satara.

Mr. Moray's body will be brought to Bombay by car and will reach Kurla tomorrow morning. The funeral procession will start from the residence of his brother on the New Agra Road, Kurla at 7 a.m. tomorrow for the Shivaji Park crematorium.

JOHN ERSKINE DEAD

NEW YORK, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): The American author, Mr. John Erskine, died at his home here early today. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Erskine did not start to write until he was 40. His first novel "The Life of Helen of Troy" was an immediate hit. He wrote steadily for many years and was the author of 45 books, some of them non-fiction.

EIRE IN POLITICAL VACUUM

DUBLIN, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Eire found itself in a political vacuum today—with a new Parliament elected but no idea of who was going to form the Government.

The general election ended in a near stalemate between Eamon De Valera's Conservative Fianna Fail Party and the coalition of other parties headed by Prime Minister John Costello.

It may mean another election soon.

EAST GERMAN PLEBISCITE

For Peace Treaty And Against Rearmament

BERLIN, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): The plebiscite battle between East and West Germany reaches its climax tomorrow when voting begins in the East on a Communist-sponsored referendum against rearmament and for peace treaty.

Fourteen million people will be asked to vote during the next four days on the question: "Are you against the remilitarisation of Germany and for the conclusion of peace treaty with Germany in 1951."

The plebiscite has been banned by the eleven West German States and West Berlin.

THREE-POWER REARMAMENT

PARIS, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): A week of important three power talks on European rearmament will open here on Monday following the arrival today of General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The talks will have as their background American uneasiness about the rate and amount of French rearmament.

7 KILLED, 23 INJURED IN BUS ACCIDENT

JUNAGADH, June 2. (UPI): Seven people were killed and 23 injured as a result of a disastrous bus accident which occurred near a village eight miles from Veraval yesterday afternoon.

The bus was proceeding to Kodinar from Veraval when it collided with a public carrier near the village.

The Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. U N. Dhebar who was in Veraval rushed to the spot on receipt of the information.

Four of the people died on the spot two of whom could be taken out only after breaking open the hood of the bus. Three more including the drier died in the Veraval hospital.

Three Killed In Bus Mishap

SURAT, June 2 (PTI): Three persons died and about 30 persons were seriously injured when a motor truck dashed on a tree near Wilson Hill at Dharampur today.

French Use Napalm Bombs

VIET MINH ATTACK THROWN BACK

HANOI (Tongking), June 2 (PTI-Reuter): French forces, supported by artillery and aircraft dropping napalm, jellied petrol bombs, have thrown back three new Viet Minh attacks in the south Tongking delta. French Army headquarters announced today.

Earlier a French communique said napalm bombs dropped on the Viet Minh bridgehead in south Tongking had caused "heavy" casualties.

The insurgents established the brigehead over the Day River yesterday when they occupied Phuongtuong, about 35 miles south of Hanoi capital of Tongking

KING MAKES PROGRESS

LONDON, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): King George VI, who has a slight catarrhal inflammation of the lung, is making satisfactory progress, his doctors announced after a visit to Buckingham Palace this morning.

The King's four doctors announced yesterday that the inflamation had developed following a bout of influenza, but that the constitutional disturbance was slight.

His Majesty has been confined to his room for over a week and had earlier cancelled his four-day visit to Northern Island this weekend.

Petain Sinking Slowly

PARIS June 2, (PTI-Reuter): The French News Agency today reported 05-year-old ex-Marshal Philippe Petain, former head of Vichy France, was "sinking fast" in the island fortress of the French Atlantic coast where he is imprisoned for treason.

The agency quoted two people who had seen him recently as saying that he could no longer speak intelligibly and was "living in a complete blackout".

A month ago the ex-Marshal made a surprise recovery after his death had been expected hourly. Yesterday he was stated at Yeu island prison to be sinking slowly but in no immediate danger.

"No Peace Proposal"

TOKYO, June 2 (UPI-AFP): A spokesman of the United Nations Commission for Korea today denied that the U N delegation presided over by Mr. Andrew Cordier had any peace proposals to submit to Peking.

The spokesman said that U N delegations trip was "a normal inspection tour".

The spokesman specified that the delegation would inspect U N Commission in Kashmir.

Prelude To Egyptianisation Of Oil Companies

CAIRO, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): Egypt has asked the American Socony Vacuum Oil Company to transfer its board to Egypt in the same way as Anglo-Egyptian oilfields, Commerce and Industry Minister Solimen Ghenam Pasha announced today.

He described the move as "a prelude to the Egyptianisation of the oil companies".

Socony Vacuum shares with Anglo-Egyptian oilfields on fifty-fifty basis concessions on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suel.

It was understood that the transfer now under consideration affects the control and management of the company.

PARTY TO PAK FINANCE MINISTER

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Minister of Finance, Government of India, gave a dinner party to Mr. Gulam Mohd. (Finance Minister, Pakistan) at Govt. House, New Delhi.
Photo shows (L to R) Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Pakistan Finance Minister, Hon'ble Gopalaswami Ayyanger and Mr. C. D. Deshmukh on the occasion.

U.N. Members To Sound Reds To End Korea War

PEACE DELEGATION TO FLY TO INDIA

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPA).

THE United States Britain and 12 other United Nations members were reported today considering anew whether to sound the Chinese and North Korean Communists on the chances of negotiating a truce in Korea.

Diplomatic informants reported the 14 nations who have been discussing the possibility of reviving plans to issue a declaration of their joint aims in Korea.

The authorities emphasized, however, that no final decision on the next diplomatic move had been made by the Allies.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, at the outset of today's Senate hearings, said he knew nothing about London reports of a new British move towards ending the war by negotiation.

U.K. SAYS 'YES'

A British Foreign Office spokesman admitted the existence of such moves at his regular press conference but added that they had been in progress "over a long period".

Today's report about negotiation machinery said it would consist of:

(1) A revised statement of United Nations Policy aims in Korea.

(2) An approach to China to obtain a cease-fire followed by a peace conference

U.S. WILL USE FORCE TO DEFEND FORMOSA

Acheson's Testimony

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPA).

SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Acheson declared today that the United States will use "military force", if necessary, to keep Formosa from falling to the Chinese Reds.

The Secretary told Senators that the United States was "committed" to making certain that the strategic island of China's coast stays out of Communist hands.

Senator Ale Ander Wiley asked him whether Europe or Asia is the greater danger point.

Acheson said, "I don't think I am able to answer that. I don't think any one can say. In a situation which is tense one never knows where the spark may come from that might ignite the whole thing."

In his second day of testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur, Acheson also said:

HIS POINTS

Firstly, Formosa "is now in the hands of the Chinese Nationalist Government and will remain there." The United States has been successful in keeping Red China out of the United Nations.

Secondly, he is under "direct instructions" from President Truman not to disclose the confidential White House conversations preceding General MacArthur's dismissal. But he talked freely to the Senators about the matters discussed and the decisions reached at those meetings.

Thirdly, after MacArthur's March 24 truce statement to the Chinese Reds, President Truman ordered that he be reminded of the ordter to clear policy statements with Washington. Truman also authorized a notice to United States embassies that MacArthur's action was "unexpected and unauthorized".

Fourthly, the United States has been unable to get other United Nations to impose "complete economic restrictions" on China. Hence, "it seems almost self-evident that they would not impose a naval blockade."

Fifthly, continuous proposals for ending the Korean fighting were being made by the United Nations Good Offices Committee "but none of those have been responded to by the Chinese."

Sixthly, warned it is "altogether possible" that the Chinese Communists may land on Formosa despite the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet and for this reason the United States opposes the sending of Chinese Nationalist troops on that island to Korea.

U.N. Commission Men For Delhi

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Three seats have been kept for members of the United Nations delegates on next Wednesday's British Overseas Airways plane from Tokyo to India, according to London newspapers today.

The "Daily Mail" said it was suggested in Tokyo that the delegation was taking Korea peace proposals to New Delhi for transmission to Peking.

The three passengers were named as Andrew Curdier (United States).

(Continued on page 15)

U.S. Terms To End Korea War

WASHINGTON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter). SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Acheson told Senate MacArthur inquiry the United States might agree to a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel if there could be a "real settlement" of the Korean war, says a latest PTI message.

Mr. Acheson said the United States would not agree to any of peace terms either to admit the Chinese Communist Government to the United Nations or to discuss the fate of Formosa.

AMENDMENT BILL PASSED

Wordy Battle Between Nehru & Mookerjee

NEW DELHI, June 2. (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today passed the Bill to amend the Constitution after bitter exchange between its staunch critic, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, and Prime Minister Nehru.

The vote was 228 in favour and 20 against.

When the result of the division was greeted with cheers, Mr. H. V. Kamath, who had voted against, got up and said that such a Bill ought to be passed in silence.

Dr. Mookerjee told Mr. Nehru during the debate, "you have got 240 supporters in this House, but outside, in the country, millions are against you".

The small band of opponents of the Bill cheered Dr. Mookerjee while the majority greeted his remark with derisive laughter.

Mr. Nehru, whose voice shook with passion, shouted at Dr. Mookerjee, I say that the opposition to this Bill is not a true opposition, is not a faithful opposition, is not a loyal opposition. The statements that came from Dr. Mookerjee are scandalous and have nothing to do with the truth.

Strongly defending the amendments validating zamindari abolition legislation, Mr. Nehru said: "land reform must come. The zamindari system and everything that pertains to it must go. A few million people have waited too long already and there is not going to be much more waiting."

Except for Dr. Mookerjee and Prof. Saksena, supporters of the Bill held the floor during the third reading When a critic in an undertone expressed a desire to speak Deputy Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said "opponents have had their opportunity day in and day out."

On Monday the House will take up motions in regard to delimitation of constituencies.

These clauses related to the summoning and addressing of Parliament sessions by the President and the interval between the last meeting of Parliament in one session and the first meeting in the next session and corresponding provisions with respect to state legislatures.

Prof. K T. Shah desired that the right to summon Parliament should not be vested in the President but should bea regulated by the rules of procedure laid down by the House itself and also by requisition of members. This, he said, would prevent a President with dictatorial tendencies from taking advantage of the new provisions and not summoning Parliament at all.

Mr. H. V. Kamath and Mr. Ananthsayanam Ayyangar suggested that the present provision for summoning Parliament by the Secretary should continue.

The new provisions. Mr. Nehru said made it mandatory on the President to summon Parliament and if he failed to do so, it would be a clear breach of the Constitution.

The House took barely 50 minutes to reject the amendments of Mr. Kamath and Prof. Shah and register its votes separately on the four clauses.

THIRD READING

When the House assemble again in the afternoon. Prime Minister Nehru moved the Third Reading of the Bill.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, opposing the Bill, said that if Mahatma Gandhi were to "come back", he would probably be the first person to be jailed under the powers conferred on the Government by the Bill.

Though he supported zamindari abolition, he said that if there was a referendum on the Bill as a whole it would be rejected by the country. Due to the further restrictions imposed on freedom of speech and expression.

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh) supporting the Bill said it was a progressive measure which was consistent with the spirit of the Constitution.

PRESS

Mr. Joachim Alva, journalist member from Bombay supporting said that before 1947, when the Indian press was subjected to numerous restrictions and had passed through a night-

(Continued On Page 15)

Nehru Calls For Combat

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, replying to the debate on the Third Reading of the Constitution (first Amendment) Bill in Parliament today, said that Dr. Mookerjee had shown "more vividly than I realised in the course of the last ten or 15 days" what the real motive of the opposition had been (cheers).

When Dr. Mookerjee got up to interrupt, Mr. Nehru said, "the Honourable member need not be excited. He is going to hear many more truths from me before I have done".

I repeat that any person who says that this Amendment of mine curbs the liberty of the press utters lies. We challenge them to combat everywhere, intellectual or any kind of combat. on this and every other issue. Dr. Mookerjee smiled and said "except physical".

Mr. Nehru: the Honourable member is used to other types of conflicts (laughter and cries of hear, hear).

The United States Ambassador in Moscow Admiral Alan Kirk, arrived in Moscow by air from Berlin, ending a week's leave of absence spent in Western Europe.

Consembly For Kashmir

Elections In September

SRINAGAR, June 2, (PTI): Sheikn Mohammad Abdullah announced here today that elections to the proposed Constituent Assembly were expected to be held in September this year.

The Kashmir Premier told the National Conference delegates that "a number of foreign powers are doing their utmost to prevent us from convening this Constituent Assembly but we are determined to convene it.

"We will allow no power to stand in our way in completing this task."

Nehru For Kashmir

Prime Minister Nehru will arrive here from Delhi tomorrow morning

He will present commissions to a batch of officers of the Kashmir National Militia. He will address the open session of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference on June 4.

Ruikar Expelled

NAGPUR, June 2 (H.S.) Mr. R. S. Ruikar, former General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc and the veteran Labour leader of Madhya Pradesh, has been expelled from the primary membership of the Bloc, on account of his "anti-party and disruptive activities".

This decision was taken at the fifth session of the Madhya Pradesh Forward Bloc held here, which was presided over by Mr. Haldulkar and inaugurated by General Mohan Singh, Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc.

Mr. Haldulkar was elected Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Forward Bloc.

BOMB THROWN IN GARDEN; ONE INJURED

GUPTIPARA (West Bengal) June 2 (H.S.) A bomb was thrown in the garden of Khetranath Mukherjee of Guptipara under Balagarha police station at 3-30 p.m., it is gathered here. Khetra Babu's son is reported to be injured and was removed to Hospital immediately.

OPPOSITION TO BILL IS NOT 'FAITHFUL'

Majority Of People Are With Government, Says Nehru

NEW DELHI, June 2. (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU replying to the three-day debate on his Bill to amend the Constitution, today charged that the opposition to the Bill "is not a true opposition, is not a faithful opposition and it is not a loyal opposition".

In a heated exchange with Dr Mookerjee, Mr. Nehru said: "the kind of statements that came from Dr. Mookerjee are scandalous because they have nothing to do with the truth Again and again we are told, 'you are curbing the liberty of the press'; I say any man or any newspaper who says it lies and knows that he lies"

HAPPY WITHOUT THEM

The House, said Mr. Nehru had passed the various amendments to the Constitution with "stupendous majorities". They were opposed only by a small minority and two or three other members who "have drifted away from us".

He added: "I welcome that because we are happy without them".

"We have", said the Prime Minister, "tried to convince and we have convinced the great majority of this house and I believe we can convince and we have convinced the great majority of this country".

The most important part of the Bill, said Mr. Nehru, dealt with agrarian legislation. Land reform must come and the zamindari and everything that pertained to it must go. "A few million people have waited too long already and there is not going to be much more waiting by those millions outside. Those who talk about waiting (till the courts give judgment) do not know what is starring the hearts of those millions".

WORD OF HONOUR

Referring to the fear that the powers conferred under Article 19 (2) might be made use of during the coming elections, Mr. Nehru assured the House, "if my word has any value, I can assure the House that I did not have the election at all even remotely in my mind when I put these amendments forward. I want this election to be a well-ordered election and it does not matter to me over much who comes out on top. I should like this country to grow and to develop a democratic process and on democratic lines. These amendments have not been thought of or brought forward before the House with a view to restricting liberty or freedom in the slightest, with a view to restricting the freedom of the press or of expression in the slightest, but certainly to restrain certain forms of unbridled licence which have nothing to do with political opposition as I understand it I am quite convinced that unless we have this ordered preservation of freedom, that freedom will go".

Tatas Surprised By Amateurs In Harwood League

HOLDERS OUTPLAYED BY NIPPY SIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY Amateurs, last season's shock team, gave Cooperage soccer fans the season's biggest of upsets when they beat Tata Sports, the holders by three goals to two in their first encounter in the Senior Harwood League, this evening. Earlier, Burmah Shell disposed off B. E. S. T. by four goals to one in the same tournament.

The Tata outfit disappointed. Play was rather slow. Their intermediate line particularly let them down badly Damodar at left half, played though unwell and was fully exploited by the rival forwards. Joaquim goes at right half was equally poor in his position.

Tatas fielded a new custodian, Gurprasad, who represented Saurashtra in the Nationals, but he showed little judgment under the cross-bar and could be beaten easily.

Papen (Sr) saved his side from a rout by playing another brilliant game as deep defender. Peter Ferrao provided Tatas with both their goals and showed what first time shooting can do. Shetty returned to the fold after a long absence, but he hampered proceedings with a slow performance. Anwar did likewise.

Bombay Amateurs relied on their speed to outwit the Tata side and they had the opportunity. Salvador and Krishna were particularly troublesome on the left and right wing respectively

Amateurs were unfortunate to lose the services of Rajling their inside right, who collided with Krishnan in the fifteenth minute and was unable to take further part in the match. The honours of the day went to Sanjiva, the Amateurs custodian. He saved some very good scoring shots. Deep defender Puthran was impressive.

Amateurs secured a two goal lead in the initial half. Midway through this period Sheshappa converted a pass from Krishna and Krishna converted a pass from Sheshappa in the minute before the breather.

On resumption Tatas attacked with a vengeance. Their rward came in the fifth minute when a pass from Krishnan was first timed by Peter Ferrao with a left booted drive just fifteen yards outside the box. The same player received a short pass from Shetty which he first timed to beat Sanjiva completely unawares. Peter Ferrao would have completed his hat-trick, but the ball struck the cross-bar and then his header was saved by goalie. This was in the eighteenth minute.

But Tatas hopes and superb effort proved otherwise when two minutes later, Ishwar Rao made no mistake with a short pass from Sheshappa Goalie Gurprasad dived full length, all in vain.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiwa; Wagnella, Puthran; Aithappa, Uchil Roberts; Krishna, Rajling, Sheshappa Ishwar Rao, Salvador.

TATA SPORTS "A": Gurprasad; Papen (Jr), Papen; Jo Goes, Krishnan Damodar; Perumal, Anwar, P. Perrao Shetty, Balan.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

SHELL WIN EASILY

Burmah-Shell experienced little difficulty in collecting full points from B.E.S.T. when they scored a four goal to one win.

There was little to enthuse over, because the first goal against the B.E.S.T. which happened to be a penalty completely put them off.

Early a defender stopped the ball with his hand in the goal area and Rego converted the penalty. Midway through Michael surprised the goalie with a low angular shot.

Khandia ran through on his own to reduce the margin for his side. Then Rego scored the third goal and lastly Rego's shot was deflected into goal by Pinto, just two minutes before the end.

The teams were:

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; Vaidya, Angelo; A. Francis, Middlecoat, Pinto; Michael, Rego, Austin, Franklin, Maxie.

B.E.S.T. SPORTS: Prabhakar; Antic, Azavedo; Arjun, Perumal Shetty; Sawant, E. Pinto, Knandia, Brighte Pimplegaokar.

Referee: A. N. Desai.

U. P. Beat Punjab

SIMLA, June 2, (PTI): In the opening match of the Women's National Hockey Championship Uttar Pradesh defeated Punjab by one goal to nil.

STURGESS ENTERS FINAL

French Lawn Tennis Tourney

PARIS, June 2, (UPA): South Africa's Eric Sturgess beat Australia's Ken McGregor today to enter the finals of the French International Tennis Championships. The score was 10-8, 7-9, 8-6, 9-7.

Jaraslav Drobny beat Australia's Frank Sedgman, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1, in a 65-minute game.

East Bengal Suffer Defeat

CALCUTTA, June 2, (PTI): About 30,000 spectators saw hitherto undefeated East Bengal, last year's league champions go down to Mohun Bagan last year's runners up, by three goals to nil in the first charity match of the First Division Soccer League played here today.

The champions, whose appeal for a postponement of the game on the ground of five of their regular players being on the sick list had been turned down by the I.F.A., Fielded a very depleted team. The conspicuous ansentees on the side were left-out Saleh and centre-half Chandan Singh. Mohun Bagan were considerably strengthened with the addition of a new cap Sayeed Bakher centre-forward.

Though an early smart shower made the ground slippery, it soon dried up following a bright sunshine.

Winning the toss, Mohun Bagan started the game rather shakily, but soon settled down. S. Mukerjee, the custodian saved some seemingly sure goals. Both the backs, P. Barua and S. Masina foiled all the moves of the opponent, while R. Sen, right half and centre half T Aso led the forward line well. Right winger Babu, R. Guha Thakurta, right-in, and centre forward, Sayeed Bakher repeatedly raided the champions goal mouth, with neat passes and perfect understanding.

R. Guha Thakurta, right in, opened the account for his side Mohan Bagan in the fifteenth minute when receiving a flag kick from Das Gupta he hooked the ball into the net.

After resumption, Das Gupta put his team to comfortable lead when he completely beat the East Bengal custodian with a terrific first time shot in the sixth minute. At this stage, the Champions rattled down completely while the runners up were playing like an oiled machine. East Bengal tried a stage a come back at this stage, but without success. In the tenth minute, Sayeed Bakher, with a spectacular header, receiving the ball from Das Gupta, completed the tally.

Following are the teams:

MOHUN BAGAN: S. Mukherjee, P. Barua, S. Manna; R. Sen, T. Aso, A. Ghosh, Babu, R. Guha Thakurta, Sayeed Baker, A. Sattar and A. Das Gupta.

EAST BENGAL: M. Bhatak; B. Bose K. Ansari D. Chanda, B. Rayand S. Roy; Venkatesh, S. Ghosh, Dhanraj Ahmed and Patrick.

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-25 p. m. Goans vs Globe

5-40 p. m. I. C. L. vs Dockyard (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

5-40 p. m. Wimco S. C. vs Blue Wizards. (Das Cup).

Punjab Police Beat Mysore

BANGALORE, June 2, (PTI): The East Punjab XI winners of the National Hockey Championships today beat Mysore XI by two goals to one in a keenly contested thrilling exhibition hockey match conducted here by the State Association in aid of the Assam Relief Fund.

The National champions exhibited fine team work. Centreforward Balbir Singh who caught the eye most scored both the goals for the Punjab in the first half. Mysore who missed earlier a number of chances due to feeble finish, however, succeeded in reducing the margin before halt time through Fitzgerald, who easily beat the Punjab custodian off a good centre from Bhaskar, the right out.

The second half proved barren.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

Cricket close of play scores:

AT BRISTOL, Gloucestershire vs Lancashire:

Lancashire 332 for nine (Ikin 69, Place 135, Howard 66).

AT HORSHAM, Sussex vs Somerset.

Sussex 163 (James Langridge 68, Lawrance Seven for 63).

SOMERSET 121 for five.

AT OXFORD, Oxford University vs Free Foresters:

Free Foresters 217 (Cowdrey 143): Oxford University 149 for one (Blake not out 72, Armitage not out 73).

RAINBOW ENTER DAS CUP FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing well among themselves the Rainbow Sports Club defeated Khandoba Vijay by three goals to one and and made the final grade of the Das Cup Tournament this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground Parel, this evening.

It was well contested encounter with the Rainbow having slightly the better of the exchanges. The teams visited each other territory in turns and at about fifteenth minute Gopal gave Rainbow the lead beating the rival custodian off his solo effort. Three minutes later Naidu put Kandoba Vijay on level terms by scoring off a free kick. The teams crossed over on level terms.

Midway in the second half Rainbow again went into the lead through Santan. He converted a flag-kick taken by Michael. Indulkar completed the winners tally.

Earlier, Wimco Sports Club trounced Greater Bombay Police by four goals to nil in the third round of the same competition.

Wimco dominated the game throughout and scored two goals in each half. John Joseph and Narayan scored in the first half while Manickam netted both the goals in the second half.

MR. C. MILLETT RETIRES

38 Years Service For Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C. M. W. Millett, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, retired today after a long and meritorious service of 38 years in the Post and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Millett joined the service at the age of 17 and passed the Telegraph Masters Examination within a short interval of eight years after his joining the department. He worked as Testing Telegraph Master, Baudot Supervisor, Electrical Supervisor during the later years. As an Engineering Supervisor during the Afghan War he won the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for distinguished service. In 1942 Mr. Millett returned to Bombay as Class II Officer of Telegraph Traffic Service. He was transferred to Lahore in 1942 only to return to Bombay in 1946 as the Telegraph Traffic Superintendent Class I.

Mr. Millett is a fine sportsman and won a number of prizes in Tennis tourneys during his official career. The latest achievement in the field of sports came to him when he won the Singles and Doubles in the P. M. G.'s Tournament held in 1942 in Bombay.

Rocky Graziano Wants Crack At Ray Robinson's Title

By CONNIE RYAN, UPA Foreign Sports Editor

NEW YORK (UPA): Rocky Graziano announced a year ago that he doesn't want to win the world middleweight title again—he just wants to make money; and in line with that policy Rocky is talking about a September match with champion Ray Robinson.

The match has not yet been signed, but Rocky said he will fight Sugar Ray at that time Boxing men generally paid little attention to Rocky's announcement, since such a match would be in violation contrast to all of Rocky's previous career, Manager Irving Cohen, crooning that "Rocky's just a baby", usually makes sure baby Rocky outweighs his opponent eight or ten pounds, and most of Graziano's spectacular knockouts have been scored against welterweights. But even among the welters there was one man Rocky stayed away from —Robinson.

At first glance it would seem peculiar that Graziano would be willing to meet Ray now that Robinson is a full middleweight and hits harder than ever.

But a careful examination shows that the match would be in line with Rocky's plans—he won't win the title and he will make plenty of money. Wild-swinging Graziano would be lucky even to land a good punch on Sugar Ray, the best and smoothest boxer in the ring today, while speedy and sharp-punching Robby, given the kind of target which the defensively inept Graziano makes of himself, could win as he pleased—early or late, decision or kayo.

Even though the battle would loom one-sided, the fans would go for it. Rocky still is a great box-office attraction, and Sugar Ray, fast becoming a living legend is at the peak of his popularity.

"I never had nothin' but trouble while I had the title," says Rocky. "I'm better off fighting as an ex-champion I'm payin' on annuities, and when I get them all paid up I won't ever have to worry about money. I'm fighting' for money now, not titles."

Rocky didn't say so, but boxing writers speculated that Sugar Ray might be easy with Rocky. Since Robby turned middleweight, there have been several unequivocal statements by writers that Ray "carried" Charley Fusari in their title match. Sugar Ray might do as much for his friend Rocky.

'New Phase' In Korea War

Red Planes Attack

TOKYO, June 2, (UPA): The Army opened a "new phase" of its campaign in North Korea today after winning the two-month war of manoeuvre along the 38th Parallel that cost the Communist an estimated quarter million casualties, writes Earnest Hoberecht UPA General Manager for Asia.

Allied infantrymen, some using flame throwers, advanced three miles in Central and Eastern Korea.

Lt. General James Van Fleet announced that a "new phase" of the war had begun and Army censors reimposed the war's most rigid controls on the release of military information.

United Nations forces brought their drive into North Korea to an almost complete halt today, apparently to clear the way for a new attempt to settle the war by negotiation.

RED PLANES' ATTACK

Tonight's eighth Army communique reported slackened Communists resistance all along the line, adds P.T.I.

Battle positions according to latest reports were "Hwachon— only moderate fighting in the reservoir area, formerly the scene of heavy fighting. Some 120 Communist artillery rounds fell in the city early today.

The Communists again stepped up their air activities today when 20 MIG-15 jet fighters tried unsuccessfully to cleave their way through American Sabre jets protecting a flight of medium bombers.

The MIGS streaked down from the North as the allied planes were in the Sinanju area in North Korea. The Communist jets made two firing passes but were unable to break through.

Neither side suffered damage.

CONGRESS ELECTION TRIBUNAL

Bakshi Tek Chand To Be Chairman

NEW DELHI, June 2, (UPI): Appointment of the Central Election Tribunal of the Congress which will be the highest and the supreme appealing body so far as the election disputes within the Congress organisation are concerned, was officially announced by the Congress Secretariat tonight. The members of the Tribunal are:—

1. Bakshi Tek Chand (Chairman),
2. Shri Devdas Gandhi,
3. Raja Aiyar of Madras,
4. Srimati Dugabai, M. P. and
5. Shri Ved Vyas, Secretary.

It was also announced that the Central Credentials Committee of the Congress which will supervise the workers of the Pradesh Credential Committees and make regulations for them, would consist of the following:

1. Lala Achint Ram, M. P. (Convener),
2. Brij Krishna Chandiwala and
3. Shri Viyogi Hari.

Both the above bodies were nominated by the Three-Man Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee which met here last night. Members of the Committee are: The Congress President Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, Pandit Nehru and Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

EIGHT KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

NEW DELHI, June 2.

Eight people were killed and about 25 admitted in hospital, some with serious injuries, when a big pucca concrete shed collapsed in Subzimandi fruit market late this evening.

KOLWADA REFUGEES TO FIGHT TO THE LAST

Demand For Tenements On Ownership Basis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE inmates of the Kolwada Refugee Camp at Sion are prepared to "fight to the last", if Government of Bombay do not accede to their demand to take over the control and management of the Camp and build tenements for housing the 10,000 people living there.

Asserting their resolve "to carry on the fight, with all the means at our disposal", Mr. Gyani Prasad Hukmut Singh, the President of the West Punjab Refugees' Union, told a party of pressmen, who were shown round the Camp to acquire first-hand information about conditions prevailing there, that nothing short of concrete proof of Government's resolve to "provide the basic need of shelter" to the destitute refugees would satisfy them.

Not much efforts are needed to convince a visitor about the appaling conditions prevailing in the Camp which occupies an area of 1,20,000 square yards with a population of a small-sized town. The 46 military barracks, ramshakle brick structures, each containing from ten to 12 rooms, sprawl over the area, more an eyesore than a shelter to the inmates.

WANT OF SANITATION

Sanitation, there is none. For the whole Camp there are not more than 24 water taps, most of which run day and night for lack of a stopper. Even for the primary needs of nature there are only seven closets which give out unbearable stench within 20 yards of them. A spokesman of the Union alleged that there were only four scavengers to clean the latrines with the result that the health of the Camp inmates was in danger. With the approach of the monsoon the whole place threatens to turn into a marshy, malarial, swamp; the roads, which are all 'kutcha' are likely to become mud and slush-ridden. Only one road about twenty yards in length has been built by volunteers of the Camp with materials provided gratis by the Municipality.

"Though the Camp has been in existence for the last four years even an elementary need like lighting has not been provided for. The inmates, especially women and children, can hardly dare to step out of their "holes", so thick is the darkness. Street lighting needs to be given top priority in the Camp.

A spokesman of the Union stated that as long as the management of the Camp was in the hands of the present Co-operative Society there was no hope of conditions improving in the visible future. He alleged that the Society had "played ducks and drakes" with the money of the hard-pressed refugee members. Government, therefore, should not "gamble away the lives of 10,000 people" on the mere technicalities of law as regards interference with the working of the Co-operative Society.

GOVERNMENT'S TERMS

Mr. Hukmut Singh stated that the Union had received a communication from the Government of Bombay accepting in principle the demand for construction of tenements for the refugees, on condition that they surrendered the lease of their society to the Government and agreed to pay the arrears of rents due so far.

He said that out of nearly 800 families residing in the Camp over 600 have agreed to this offer provided the ownership of the tenements was vested in them.

A letter to this effect has been sent to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of Bombay. A five-man deputation of the representatives of the Society as well the Union will wait on Mr. Tapase, Minister of Rehabilitation if the suggestion is accepted.

Mr. Hukmut Singh said that about 8,000 tenements would be needed to house the present inmates of the Camp. Each tenement is expected to cost Rs. 4,000. He hoped that the Government of Bombay would appreciate the various difficulties which the population of the Camp were faced with and come to their help. The inmates, on their part, were determined to fight for justice and obtain it, he added.

South Africans Score 209

OVAL, LONDON, June 2.

The South Africans today commenced their match against Surrey, and batting first were all out for 209 runs. Surrey replied with 60 runs for the loss of two wickets.

The scores were:—

SOUTH AFRICANS (first innings)

A D Nourse lbw Parker 45; E A Rowan c Mcmahon b Bedser 8; D J Mcglew c Mcmahon b Bedser 0; W R Endean c Mcintyre b McMhaon 37; G M Fullerton c Mcintyre b Surridge 5; J E Cheetham c Bedser b Parker 20; C B Van Ryneveld b Lock 60; H Tayfield b Surridge 11; P N F Mansell b W B Surridge 16; M G Melle not out 0. C M Mccarthy b Lock 0. Extras 7. Total 209.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Bedser 19-7-39-2; Surridge 24-5-63-3; Parker 14-4-33-2; Lock 16.3-5-27-2; Mcmahon 12-1-40-1.

SURREY (first innings).

Fishlock not out 28; Fletcher c Endean b Melle 0; Constable c Endean b Melle 0; Barton not out 32; Extras 0; Total (for two wickets) 60.

Amendment Bill Passed

(Continued from page 13)

mare, it was the golden age of the press. It had journalists who wrote for the love and the prestige of the country and not for money.

But after 1946, where the press barons had begun taking over the papers, the press took on the real colour of gold—yellow—and it became a press of rupees, annas and pies.

In an eloquent speech, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee the only opposition member besides Prof. Saksena who took part in the Third Reading opposed vigorously the passage of the Bill.

Dr. Mookerjee said: "If you count the heads—it is not possible to count brains while counting the votes—you will find that practically nearly 90 per cent of the people who have voted are all subjected to the whip of one political party. It would not be wrong, therefore, to count them as one vote—the vote of the leader of the House. If you calculate the vote of 19 independent members who have voted against the Bill, perhaps morally speaking we have won and not the Government".

NEHRU REPLIES

Mr. Nehru said that the Government had gone through the amendments patiently. "We have convinced a great majority of this House and I believe we can convince and we have convinced the great majority of this country".

"Nothing can be allowed to come in the way of the solution of the land problem in India which is the major problem of the country. We respect the courts and bow to them. They have to carry out the Constitution of India. If the Constitution comes in the way it is this Parliament and none other that can change the Constitution for that purpose. Are we to submit and wait till some kind of a red revolution comes and then bemoan our lot?"

The House then passed the bill by 228 votes against 20.

Earlier, certain consequential amendments to Clause five of the Bill moved by Dr. Ambedkar were passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): Parliament today accepted an amendment moved by Prof. K. T. Shah to clause 13 of the Constitution Amendment Bill whereby judges who are not citizens of India cannot be promoted to the Supreme Court bench.

Those who voted against the clause which now enables present High Court judges who are not citizens of India to be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Chief Justice or Judge of any other High Court are:

Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. P. C. Birua, Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Mr. Hussain Imam, Babu Ramnarain Singh, Mr. Sarangadhar Das, Sardar Hukam Singh, Sardar Bhopinder Singhman, Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed.

LIAQUAT'S PROPERTIES IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): The total value of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's property in the Punjab (India) is estimated at Rs. 3,70,535 according to a statement laid on the table of Parliament today by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

The present income from these properties is about Rs. 7,800 per annum. The statement shows that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has received no income since the partition from these properties.

The Soviet Is Secretive

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI).

The Indian Embassy at Moscow has informed the Government of India that it is extremely difficult to obtain any information, especially technical information, from the Soviet Government.

This was disclosed by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of Parliamentary affairs, in a statement laid on the table of the House today. It followed an enquiry consequent on a question in Parliament some time ago whether the Soviet Union had discovered a new drug to cure leprosy.

KOREA

Continued on Page 30)

Executive Assistant to Mr. Trygve Lie., United Nations Secretary-General; Mr. Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia) and Miss Marion Berry (United States), Executive Secretary of the delegation.

The members of the delegation have just returned to Tokyo from Korea, where they had talks with General Ridgway, Supreme Commander. Their original mission was to the Far East and did not include India.

UNITED NATIONS: Norway's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, Arne Sunde tonight urged vigilance in watching for possibilities of an honourable settlement of the Korean War.

Stop Press

ASIAN REDS OVERALL COMMAND

RANGOON, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): Communists have set up an overall command near Kuming to coordinate revolutionary activities in South-East Asia, the English daily "The Nation" reported here today.

A SPARK DOES IT

CALCUTTA, June 2 (PTI): A spark from a passing railway engine caused a fire in a jute mill in Garulia, about 18 miles from Calcutta this afternoon, damaging about 800 maunds of jute, kept in an open space for drying.

HUNGER-MARCHERS SNATCH 5 STEERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Hunger-marchers driven from their homes in the Ceara State of Northern Brazil by drought, invaded a slaughter house in one town and took 5 steers which they killed and roasted in the public square.

Cyclone Causes Heavy Damage In Malabar

CALICUT, June 2 (PTI).

THE loss of life and property caused by the cyclone which affected a wide area of South Malabar on Thursday is heavy, according to a report received by "the Mathrubhumi", the local Malayalam daily.

The worst sufferers were the fishermen of Ponnani taluk. Out of ten boats, each having a crew if three men, which left Kadapuram village near Chowghat for fishing, only one returned yesterday with two men. The whereabouts of nine other boats are not known.

Five children sustained serious injuries owing to the collapse of a school at Eramangalam in Ponnani taluka. A big shed attached to the Balapetty Government Fishing School and another school building also collapsed owing to the impact of the cyclone. Boats and nets worth several thousands of rupees, have been lost, the report adds.

HELP INDIA ACHIEVE ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Rao's Plea To Europe At Brussels Conference

BRUSSELS, June 2 (PTI-Reuter).

THE "essential mutuality" of economic interests between Europe and India was yesterday emphasised by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of the Delhi School of Economics and leader of the Indian delegation to the "Europe-Commonwealth" economic talks which opened in Brussels on May 31.

Addressing the plenary session of the conference, Dr. Rao said that Europe needed India's raw materials and primary goods just as much as India needed capital goods and technical skill from Europe. The recent rearmament drive in Europe had made things very difficult for India, Dr. Rao said.

"The European situation has strengthened inflation in India and is threatening to interrupt even the modest schemes of economic development which India had embarked upon under the Colombo Plan," he went on.

BAD DEVELOPMENT

"Such a development," he stressed, "was bad not only from the Indian point of view but also from the European point of view."

Dr. Rao, therefore, called for a recognition by Europe of the importance of the economic development of his and other under developed countries. He said that the European payment Union had helped to expand Indo-European trade and that he was sure that the Schuman Plan, if followed by greater output and lower cost would make Europe a better source of supply of capital goods for his country. He suggested that high priority should be given to the supply of capital goods to India as a corollary to the scheme of European economic integration.

Dr. Rao also said that he hoped that India would not be prevented from supporting Europe's efforts to defend its strength and freedom, by the disruption of Indian economy, inflation and the interruption of India's modest economic development programme.

PAKISTAN'S VIEW

Dr. S. M. Akhtar, leader of the Pakistani delegation said that his county was willing to co-operate morally, economically and militarily in the international efforts to uphold the strength and productivity of free European countries. Mr. L. DeSilva, Ceylon, representative, expressed the same views and emphasised India's, Pakistan's and Ceylon's joint standpoint at the Brussels talks.

23 Injured In Bengal

CONTAI (Midnapore), June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-three persons, including several women, were injured—some seriously—when brickbats were thrown at a public meeting addressed by Congress leaders here last evening.

The speakers included Mr. Atulya Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee and President, WBPCC.

After the meeting, Mr. Ghosh said that the attack on the "peaceful gathering" was organised by their political opponents, but in spite of this the large crowd patiently listened to the speeches of their leaders for about three hours.

SOUTH AFRICA IN A SAD PLIGHT

CAPETOWN, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa's Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, told the Senate yesterday that the Union's supply position was bad and was rapidly becoming worse.

He said that although South Africa produced many raw materials, it still depended largely on imports. Tinplate and sulphur were seriously short and lead, zinc, cotton and jute supplies were also causing concern.

Former U. S. Vice-Consul Sentenced

WILKESBORO, (North Carolina), June 2 (PTI-Reuter): John Wayne Clark Williams, 26, former United States Vice-Consul at Hongkong, was sentenced here today to six years in the Federal Reformatory at Ashland, Kentucky, for accepting bribes to speed the entry of non-immigrant Chinese into the United States.

SINGAPORE, June 2 (PTI): Officials from British territories in South-East Asia last week concluded a conference in Singapore on economic plans concerning the defence of this region.

MARTIAL LAW IN MANAGUA

GUATEMALA June 2 (PTI-Reuter) Martial law was declared today in Managua and the state of Granada Nicaragua, after rioting by students of the Granada University, according to the United States Embassy at Managua.

The students were protesting against a proposal to transfer them to the National University at Leon about 60 miles to the north.

Travellers arriving here from Nicaragua suggested that the disorders might be a prelude to an attempt to overthrow the present regime.

Some people were injured in Granada but no deaths were reported and the American Embassy at Managua reported that the Government had the disorders "well in hand."

BRITAIN'S RECOVERY REMARKABLE

Indian Journalists' Impression

LONDON, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): This is Britain today as two members of the party of Indian journalists now touring Britain see it.

Mr. K. Rangaswami said: "One cannot but express admiration for the remarkable manner in which postwar problems of reconstruction and expansion have been tackled.

"We have met members of parliament and men and women in various walks of life. They have expressed friendly sentiments towards India and the new countries of the Commonwealth.

Mr. A. G. Venkatachary said: The most striking thing is the democratic discipline of the people everywhere.

Trade unionism is strong and the joint machinery for internal settlement of industrial disputes is working well nearly everywhere.

Mr. Rangaswami and Mr. Venkatachary leave tomorrow for the continent.

Journalists Not Privileged To Hide News Source

NEW YORK, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): Newspapermen, unlike priests, doctors and lawyers are not privileged to conceal sources of information, Federal Judge Henry Goddard ruled here today.

He was considering a case in which New York Post columnist Leonard Lyons has protested against being called on to reveal where he got information about Mr. Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spy.

CZECH SPIES JAILED

Yugoslav Sentences

BELGRADE, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Former Yugoslav Army Captain Ljudevit Kovac, his Czech-born wife Barbara and two Czeches were jailed here yesterday for spying for Czechoslovakia.

Captain Kovac got 20 years of hard labour and confiscation of property; Jaroslav Nemee, the Czech military attache's secretary, 13 years' hard labour; Barbara Kovac, three years hard labour and confiscation of property; and Bedzih Glas, a Czech born shoemaker who worked in Belgrade, six years' hard labour and confiscation of property.

All the accused pleaded guilty in the two-day trial before a Belgrade Military Court there.

CZECHS SENTENCED FOR SPYING

PRAGUE, June 2 (UPA): Three Czechs were sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment and two others to 30 and 18 years in jail by the State Court here on Friday on charges of high treason, sabotage and economic and military espionage.

The seven Czechs were all employees of the Standard Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American owned International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and were given a three-day trial in Prague's Pankruc prison.

The charges against them included giving espionage reports to Robert Vogeler, Vice-President, who was recently released after spending 14 months in a Hungarian jail on similar charges.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE TALKS

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Defence Ministers of five Commonwealth countries meeting in London on June 21 will discuss how to switch their forces rapidly to critical danger points in the event of war, an authoritative source said here yesterday.

RELEASE THE KHAN BROTHERS

AMBALA, June 2 (PTI): A public meeting held here last night in observance of the Frontier Martyrs' Day demanded the unconditional release of the Khan Brothers and other Khudai Khidmatgars detained in Pakistan jails.

Second Part Of Sardar's Biography Soon

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 2: The second part of the life sketch of Sardar Patel will be published shortly by the Navjivan Press, it is learnt reliably.

Mr. Naharibhai Parikh, one of the oldest associate of Gandhiji, is busy writing the life sketch at Bardoli. Miss Maniben Patel had recently been to Bardoli with important writings of her father to help Mr. Parikh.

CITY WEDDING

Marriage of Jitendra Sheth, son of Shri Amratlal D. Sheth, with Leena, daughter of Shri Kasturbhai Balabhai, was solemnised in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Those present included Shri V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister of Bombay.

A full-size (6 1/2 foot) statue of Mahatma Gandhi executed by the well-known Wagh's Fine Art Studio, Bombay, for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Kirti Mandir Committee was recently unveiled at Porbandar by H. H. the Maharana of Porbandar.

GANDHI MEMORIALS FOR MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPA): Ambassador Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presented on Friday Gandhi Memorials to the Tolstoy Museum in Moscow, the Indian Embassy announced yesterday.

The gifts were a special, hand-made cloth-bound volume of "Tolstoy and Gandhi" by Dr. Kalidas Nag and two oil paintings by Jamine Roy, one of them a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

Making the presentation, Dr. Radhakrishnan referred to the fact that Tolstoy and Gandhiji shared the fundamentals of genuine civilization, faith in human brotherhood, race equality and hatred of war.

The Museum Director responded saying the gifts would both enrich the Museum and serve to commemorate the association of two kindred spirits.

GANDHIJI'S WRITINGS IN ALL LANGUAGES

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 2: To propagate the Gandhian literature among all communities of India the Gandhi National Memorial Prakasak Sammittee has decided to publish all the writings of Gandhiji in all languages of the country, it is learnt.

A meeting of the Prakasak Sammittee will be held in New Delhi to take a final decision regarding publicity and propaganda.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 6)

Madras also is raising its voice of scarcity, according to the Chief Minister of the State, the Coimbatore area being hard hit at present.

LATEST TO HAND COMES THE NEWS OF THE STARVATION DEATH OF A FAMISHED PERSON FOUND IN THE MADRAS CENTRAL STATION COMPOUND AFTER ADMITTANCE IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. HE WAS A YOUNG MAN OF THIRTY IT IS STATED THAT THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF THE PERSON WAS "ACUTE STARVATION"

While Bombay Volunteers are collecting foodgrains for Bihar came the City dockworkers' strike though for a day only, on the allegation of ill-treatment by a police official of one of their number. Fortunately the work of unloading the foodships in the harbour was not held up longer.

Ideal Marriage

The ideal marriage, as a sage has said, is one in which the husband is deaf and the wife mute.

Russia Invented Radar

NAVAL PAPER'S CLAIM

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Red Fleet, Soviet naval paper claimed today that Russia invented radar and the discovery "landed in Britain" unlawfully, according to Tass, Soviet official news agency.

The paper said scientific worker Stolyakenko discovered that Alexander Popov "inventor of radio" detected the possibility of using radio for pin pointing vessels and in 1897 discovered the principle which underlies modern location technique.

India Re-affirms Stand On Kashmir

NEW YORK, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): India has sent to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Salim Sarper, of Turkey an acknowledgement of the cable he had addressed to New Delhi and Karachi on the subject of Kashmir.

The text of the cable was approved by the Security Council on May 29, following representations by Pakistan that the reported purposes of the Kashmir Constituent Asssembly would be contradictory to the accepted policy of the Security Council about the future of Kashmir.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed Mr. Sarper that India's position regarding the Kashmir Constituent Assembly had been repeatedly explained to the Security Council.

"It was reaffirmed during the discussions in the Security Council on the communications addressed to the President of the Council by the delegate of Pakistan", Mr. Nehru said.

Mr. Nehru's communication added: "I have nothing to add to what has already been stated on our behalf by our accredited spokesman. On receipt of all records of the discussions on this matter, which you have promised, I shall, if necessary, send further communications".

According to the Security Council's resolution, the proceedings of May 29 were to be sent by air mail.

INDIA'S POSITION

India's position as stated before the Council by Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal was "so far as the Government of India is concerned, the Constitutent Assembly for Kashmir is not intended to prejudice the issue before the Security Council or to come in its way".

As regards the basis on which the letters from the Pakistan delegation had been placed on the agenda, Mr. Dayal said:

"Rule eight of the rules of procedure of the Security Council provides that the provisional agenda for a meeting shall be communicated at least three days before the meeting unless the communications are urgent".

There has not been the usual three days' notice in this case.

Some members of the Council appear to fear that in the process, the Kashmir Constituent Assembly might express its opinion on the question of accession.

"The Constituent Assembly cannot be physically prevented from expressing its opinion on this question if it so chooses.

"But this opinion will not bind any Government or prejudice the position of this Council".

Dr. Frank P. Graham, the new United Nations representative in Kashmir, is also due in New York next week to assume his duties at the United Nations.

According to M. Ernest Gross of the United States delegation, Dr. Graham was due to leave for the Indian subcontinent "within a few weeks".

BLOCKADE OF CHINA COAST

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter):—A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that he knew of no United Nations Government which had expressed itself in favour of a naval blockade of the Chinese coast.

He was asked to comment on a statement before Congress by Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval staff, that Britain was the only Government opposing such a blockade.

HONG KONG, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Hong Kong police yesterday detained about eight Chinese in a man hunt for the killers of two Chinese constables shot on Monday.

They also probed alleged premature disclosure of police moves.

Scholarships For Backward Class Students

DELHI SANCTIONS 15 LAKHS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of India has decided to continue the scheme of awarding scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the year 1951-52 and has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to implement the scheme during the year.

The scholarships are tenable in recognised institutions in India for post-Matriculation studies.

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Board will award scholarships to such students intending to pursue studies in recognised institutions in the following courses mentioned in order of preference: (a) Medicine and allied subjects including Nursing; (b) Engineering and Architecture; (c) Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science; (d) Technology; (e) Science; (f) Education and Social Service; (g) Commerce; (h) Law; and (i) Arts Social Science, Fine Arts and Library Science.

PRIMARY CONSIDERATION

The primary consideration in the award of scholarships will be the merit of the candidate but the Board may take steps to ensure that Administrative Units which contain substantial proportion of members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are adequately represented in the final list of awards.

The Board will also take into consideration the financial position of the candidate's parents or guardians and will deduct in each case the value of any scholarships or financial assistance which the scholar may be receiving from other sources.

The Scholarships are tenable only in institutions in India which may be approved by the Board for this purpose. They are ordinarily tenable for a period of one year only but may be renewed, subject to funds being available, at the discretion of the Board, for a period of not more than a year at a time to enable the holder to complete an approved course.

Applications for scholarships should be made in the prescribed forms through the heads of the institutions attended or last attended by the candidates and addressed to the Secretary, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Board, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, in accordance with the instructions issued from time to time.

The last date for the receipt of applications by the Board is July 31, 1951.

Four More Foreign Nuns In China Arrested

HONGKONG, June 2, (UPA): The Chinese Communists have arrested four more foreign nuns on charges of causing the death of numerous orphans under their care, according to independent reports from Canton today.

The nuns operated a Roman Catholic orphanage at Shiuhing in South China's Kwangtung Province. They were identified as Alice Ledoux of Canada, Maria Gallert of France, Antonia Balzan, who is a Hungarian, and Bertha Rassin of Malta.

Appeal For Contributions For Buying Arms

HONGKONG, June 2, (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio today broadcast a nationwide appeal for contributions towards the purchase of aircraft and guns for achieving final victory in the "aid-Korea—resist America war".

The appeal was made by the semi-official Chinese Peoples Committee for World Peace and against American aggression in a directive to all branch offices throughout the country.

Soviet Technicians For South China

HONGKONG, June 2, (UPI): Over 300 Soviet technicians arrived in Canton by train from Hankow on May 30 according to the independent "Singtaiao".

The paper added that they would be employed in building up defences in South China. The paper further added that large number of Soviet technicians had also left Hankow for other parts of China, including Pakeiu.

Flourspar Found In Rajasthan

JAIPUR, June 2 (PTI): Flourspar has been found to occur in small quantities in the hills near Chowkri in Jaipur District, it is learnt.

Flourspar is an important mineral stated to be indispensable for several industries such as steel and glass.

Flourspar has greenish blue colour and is often confused with emerald which is also extensively found in Rajasthan.

COTTON DESTROYED

NAGPUR, June 2 (PTI): One hundred cotton bales were either burnt or damaged as a result of a fire on the goods shed platform here yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at Rs. 75,000.

The fire was put out within half an hour.

The cause of the fire is not known.

RUSSIA JOINS AMERICA

GENEVA, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Russia joined America today in supporting a move towards making Europe self-sufficient for coal.

At the sixth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe both countries supported all the other member nations in asking the Commission's Coal Committee to draw up proposals for promoting the growth of European coal output.

The object would be to restore European selfsufficiency in solid fuel and end dependence on extra European sources of supply.

ZIP FASTENERS' INDUSTRY

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board an application for protection or assistance received from the Zip Fasteners Industry, a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday said.

Panchen Lama Given Farewell Dinner

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio said last night that the Panchen Lama, a Tibetan spiritual leader supported by the Chinese Communists, had been given a farewell dinner at Peking on Thursday on the eve of his departure for Tibet.

The broadcast said the Panchen Lama spoke of "his strong desire to assist the Dalai Lama", (temporal and spiritual leader of Tibet) in carrying out the recent agreement signed in Peking under which China took over effective control of Tibet.

London Copra

LONDON, June 1.

The copra market was firm on increased buying interest with sellers reserved. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight at £101-1/2 paid, for July-August shipment. Philippines bulk at 225 dollars nominal and Ceylon 102 pounds nominal June-July shipments all per ton cif.

The coconut oil market was dull and easy.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 2: Ahmedabad stock exchange closing Calico 348, Ambika 386-8, Arvind 883, Defd 2164 New Shorok 656, Atul 155-8.

Calico opened at 342, high 348-8, closed at 348, Ambika opened at 363, high 367, low 365, closed at 366-8; Arvind opened at 872, high 882, closed at 882, Defd opened at 2164, high 2168 low 2160, closed at 2164, New Shorok opened at 651, high 156 closed 656; Atul opened at 152, high 156, closed at 155-8.

Due to very good buying tone of market was good.

DRIFT IN N.Y. COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, June 1.

Following a slow and irregular start prices in cotton drifted lower on scattered liquidation and hedge-selling which encountered indifferent trade support. Nearby July continued to be under pressure as private advices reported increased selling of surplus stocks by south-eastern mills.

Meanwhile, private Washington trade advices suggested that the new crop export allocation may be announced around mid-June with indications that it will be a large one for the new season.

New crops staged a good recovery in the afternoon, closing very steady on short covering by traders who sold earlier on a market forecaster's recommendation to sell disclosing scarcity of contracts. Some trade demand for nearbys was credited to heavy rains in parts of Mississippi and forecast of scattered showers in the central belt were virtually ignored by the market.—(PTI-Reuter).

Wall Street Steady

NEW YORK, June 1.

Despite an inauspicious start in which profit-taking and other selling were sufficient to produce rather liberally distributed mostly fractional losses Wall Street closed steady today.

The week-end considerations limited the volume of trading severely. After a cautious afternoon in which most prices fluctuated narrowly around the earlier levels some late covering reduced or more than eradicated numerous losses.

Selected Oils had earlier show na rallying tendency under the leadership of Standard Oil New Jersey. Some new support was ascribed to President Truman's unexpected personal intervention in the Persian oil crisis.

At the close the composite average rate showed only a small decline.—(PTI-Reuter).

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, June 1.

Grains declined sharply early on Commission House liquidation associated with a private crop forecast showing an increase in the prospective winter wheat production of almost 75 million bushels compared with a private estimate a month ago. Some selling was also based on private reports of showers over the spring wheat belt and official forecast of additional moisture today.

Prices eventually rallied in sympathy with the strong recovery of soyabeans which was aided by trade reports that Germany purchased moderate quantities of United States' soyabean oil for June shipment.

Meanwhile, export demand for United States grain and flour is slow.—(PTI-Reuter).

N. Y. Pepper Quiet

NEW YORK, June 1.

The black pepper market was quiet following Thursday's activity, as majority of buyers evidently backed away from the recent higher asking prices although a few dealers were still displaying interest. Spots and Afloats were offered today at 163 cents ex dock with some supplies said to be available at 162. Grinder participation remained slow. Meanwhile, in connection with reports of a Russian barter deal in India, private trade advices stated that it involved only 300 tons rather than 1000 tons as rumoured and that half the purchases had been completed.

Spot was quoted at 163 asked and white pepper at 285 asked.

London Pepper Idle

LONDON June 1.

The pepper market was idle and unchanged with black lampong offered at 13 sh. white muntok at 18 sh. 3 d. shipping weights and white sarawak at 18 sh. 10-1/2 d. delivered weight all per ton cif for June shipments basis ports.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, June 1.

The pepper market was quiet and unchanged with Black Lampong at 700 and White Muntok at 975 Straits Dollars per picul sellers ex godown.

COAL PRODUCTION

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): Indian collieries produced 3,053,733 tons of coal during April 1951.

MODERATE IMPROVEMENT IN SHARES AFTER STEADY OPENING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During its brief one-hour session, the local Stock Exchange ruled steady today with a moderate turnover. The steel section could consolidate its overnight gains, though fresh incentive to push the prices up was lacking. Textiles continued to be steady though sluggish. The under-currents were however, strong and lower levels on all the counters invited fairly good inquiries.

Tata Steel Deferred opened at Rs. 260 and fluctuated around that level for the greater part of the session. Tata Steel Ordinary was quiet in the neighbourhood of Rs. 399 after opening at Rs 401. Indian Iron and Bengal Steel were quietly steady at Rs. 38-10-6 and Rs 29-4 respectively, each after opening a shade higher.

Bombay Dyeing was idle around its opening level of Rs. 522-8 for want of bull support. Kohinoor could find buyers upto Rs. 396. New Great was quoted at Rs 262. Century advanced upto Rs 377 after opening at Rs. 374. Simplex was firm at Rs. 304. Other textiles were unchanged.

The miscellaneous section was moderately active.

Bombay Burma climbed down to Rs. 555, but later gained Rs. 5 on fresh buying. Associated Cement was firm at Rs. 174-8. Scindia lost two annas after starting at Rs. 18-14-6. Other miscellaneous were steady.

Banks, Insurance and Securities were steady without any change in prices. The Imperial First Preference were quoted at Rs 1.915

Towards close fairly good buying was evident all over the line which improved quotations considerably. Tata Steel Deferred travelled as far as Rs. 2.166-4. to finish firm at Rs. 2.165. Textiles also showed an upward trend. Bombay Dyeing closed higher at Rs 527-8, Kohinoor at Rs. 397-8 and Bombay Burma at Rs. 564.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing	528	4
Kohinoor Spinning (12) XD	398	0
Century Spinning (12) XD	279	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	330	0
Central India Mills (6)	280	0
Simplex Mills (11)	304	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	262	8
Indore (4)	150	0
Gokak (10) XD	269	0
Swan (20)	407	0
Finlay Mills (15)	313	0
Morarji (7)	265	0
Edward (15)	345	0
Meyer (6)	97	8
Apollo Mills (Rs. 4)	3	4
India United Ord (0-12-6)	15	0 6
India United Defd (0-2-6)	2	10 6
Madhusudan (7-8)	140	0
Podar (9)	166	4
Khatau (7)	230	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (16)	400	0
Tata Steel Defd (79-6)	216	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	140	0
Indian Iron (1)	38	11
Bengal Steel Corpn (0-12)	29	5

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	173	12

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	561	4
Belapur (12-8)	284	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	48	0
Scindia Steam	18	14
Premier Construction (4)	114	8
Tata Chemical	16	10
Tata Oil (1)	51	0
British India Corp (0-9)	10	10
India Copper	3	12
Wimco (11)	235	0
Alcock (28-2)	353	12

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata (4-9) XD	154	0

COTTON MILLS

Andhra Valley XD	1490	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1647	8

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	75	8
Phoenix (6)	186	4
Indian Mrg. (40)		
Kurla (7-3)	132	8
Colaba (8)	107	8
New City (11)	245	0
Minerva (12)	143	12
Bradbury	813	12
Bharucha	4	0
Bharat (2)	30	12
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	186	4
Model Mills (5)	180	6
Dawn	91	0
Laxmi (27)	670	0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	217	8
Western		
Standard (15)	345	0
Sholapur (200)	3000	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	26	4
Hindustan Mills (40) XD		
Tata Mills (2) XD	54	8
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	220	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	37	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	27	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	25	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	226	4
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	281	8
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111	14
Surat Electric (2) XD	142	8
Karachi Electric (2)	127	4
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electric (0-3)	11	8
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	11
Bombay Suburban New	153	2
Bombay Suburban New	97	0
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-3)		
Jalgaon	10	7

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1915	0
Imperial Bank P P	476	4
Central Bank (2)	79	0
Central New	79	0
Bank of India (4) XD	160	12
Union (0-5)	6-12-6	
Baroda (2-8)	131	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-12)	45	4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	75	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	5300	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (2) XD	51	0
Jupiter (0-12)	9	8
Vulcan (1-0)	11	14
Ind. Merchantile	39	0
Universal	7	14
B I G	15	12
Neptune	5	12
Industrial and Prudential	29	0
New Great	18	12
All-India General	4	14

RAILWAY SHARES

G. P. (24)	112	8

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	302	8
Bombay Burma New (16)	194	6
Burma Petrol	1	12
Mackenzie (6)	82	8
Port Canning (2)	34	3
Kemp and Co. (30)	319	6
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	78	8
Dharamsee Chemical (4)		
Mukund Iron	61	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	131	4
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	68	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	160	0
United Motor	30	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	547	8
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	45	4
National Rayon	97	0
Bombay Cycle	22	2
Jost Co.	78	0
Digvijay Cement	83	0
Jam Wire		
Phalton (8) XD	121	0
Polson	103	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st	196	4
Bengal Steel		
Indian Iron	108	8
Andhra Valley	1217	8
Tata Power	1312	8
Hydro-Electric (7)	122	8
Bombay Steamer	245	0
Central India	638	12
Swadeshi Mills	128	12
Vishnu Mills	657	8
Laxmi	263	12
New Great Mills	215	0
Podar Mills	95	0
Shrinivas Mills		
Elphinstone Mills	108	12
Bradbury Mills	325	0
Surat Electricity	131	4
Pre. Construction First	104	12
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	99	8
Amalgamated	107	8
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar		
Jupiter	9	1
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	96	8
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	90	8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	4
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	95	0
Indian Hume Pipe	99	8

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	3	0
New Victoria Mills	2	12
New Victoria Mills Pref.	4	12
New Kaiser Hind	177	8
Gold Mohor (20)	390	0
Sajjan Mills	91	0
Osmanshahi	114	0
Ajamshahi	99	0
Air Service	3	5
Air India Tata	52	0
Air International	53	0
Bharat Line	87	0
Hind Line	6	11 6
Walchand Motor	51	8
India Steam	8	1
Tata Locomotive	91	0
Killick Industries	148	0
Ralli Ord.	119	0
Ralli Pref.	97	4

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 2.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled easy today with resultant decline in prices of both the metals.

Forward Silver dropped to Rs. 201-10 after opening around Rs. 203-6, due to renewed liquidation. The lower level, however, invited fresh support, which helped wipe off a part of the initial losses and raised the price to Rs. 202-2. Ready Silver stood on par with forward. Ready Mint was quoted one rupee higher.

Forward Gold also declined to Rs. 115-2 from its opening level of Rs. 115-8, but was later steady at Rs. 115-5 on fresh bull demand. Ready Gold was quoted annas 12 higher. Ready Abysinia was placed upward by a rupee.

Sovereign was priced at Rs. 79-12.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Forward Silver	202	10
Ready Silver	202	8
Forward Gold	115	6
Ready Gold Abysinia	116	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 2.

The local Produce Market ruled dull today. Activity was lacking on all counters, and prices moved within a narrow range of fluctuations. Following were the quotations:

GOUNDNUTS:—		
Quality	52	4
Madras	51	12
Bold	50	12
June-July	51	0
August-September	52	4
LINSEED:—		
Bold	45	8
Small	43	8
June-July	45	8
August-September	46	11
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Madras	51	4
September	252	0
OILS:—		
Groundnuts Bombay Mill	28	4
Upcountry	27	9
June	27	10
Linseed Oil	24	14
Castorseed Oil	27	6

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK, June 1.

Demand in silver at the start of the new month disappointed sellers. The turnover approximated only 75,000 ounces in the open market at unchanged price.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 2.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14 0
2-1/2% 1955	99	8 0
2-1/2% 1961	93	13 0
3-3/4% 1962	95	13 0
2-3/4% 1960	94	12 0
2-3/4% 1976	89	8 0
3% 1986 Con	92	14 0
3% 1951/54	100	8 0
3% 1953/55	101	2 0
3% 1957	99	15 0
3% 1959/61	98	2 0
3% 1963/65	96	0 0
3% 1966/68	94	8 0
3% 1964	96	2 0
3% 1970/75	93	4 0
4% 1960/70	108	2 0
4-1/2% 1955/60	108	0 0
3-1/2% 1954/59	103	8 0
4-1/2%	111	4 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	96	8 0
3% Bombay 1960	97	8 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	95	8 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	95	8 0
3% Bombay 1955	99	15 0
3% Bombay 1958	99	0 0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0 0
3% Madras 1952/53	112	0 0
3% U.P. 1952	100	4 0
3% C.P. 1952	100	4 0
3% N.W.F 1962	111	0 0
3% U.P 1961/68	100	4 0
3% C P T 1970	105	14 0
4% Bom. muni	104	8 0
5% Bombay muni 1959	110	0 0
8% Bombay muni 1954	110	0 0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, June 2.

Apollo 3-9-6 3-9
Bharat 30-12
B. R. Cotton 97-8 98-12 97-8
B. Dyeing 522-8 28-12
Bradbury Ord 810 13-12
C. India 279-8 79 80
Century 374 79
Dawn 91
E. Textile 342-8 45
Elphinstone 76, 75-8
Finlay 311 13
Gokak 268 70 69
I. U. Defd. 2-10-6
I. U. Ord 15-1 14-15-6 15 14-15-6 15-0-6
Indore 147 46-4 51-4 50
Kohinoor 395 94-12 98
New City 245
New Great 252 61 62-8
Poddar 166-4
Simplex 304 2-8 4
Swadeshi 329-8 28-4 30
Swan 407
Tata Mills 54-12 54-8
Scindia 18-14-6 18-12-6 18-14-6 18-14
Baroda Bank 130 31
Central 79
Central New 78-12 79
Imperial 1915
India 161 60-8 60-12
Union 6-12-6
Ahmdabad Elect. 111-14 12-3 11-14
Surat 142-8
Hydro Ord 154
Hydro Pref 122-8
Power Ord 1645 47-8
New India 51
I. Mercantile 39
B. Steam Pref 245
B. Steel 29-6 29-3 29-5
Indian Iron 38-11 38-10 38-11-6 38-11
Tata Steel Defd 2160 56-4 67-8
Tata Steel Ord 401 399-4 400-12 400
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 140
Alcock 353-12
A.C.C. 174-8 73-12
Belapur 283 82 84
B. B. Old 555 61-4
B. B New 192-8 95 94-6
I. Trust 78-8
B. B. Petrol 1-11-6 1-12
B.I.C. 10-10
Copper 3-12
P. Construction 114-4 13-12 14-8
Shivrajpur 48
Tata Chemical 16-10 16-11
Tata Oil 51 51-4 50-12 51
Walchandnagar 160
Wimco 235-10 33-12 35

SPECIAL

All India Gen. 4-14
Industrial and Prudential 29
Strlia Batteries Ord. 45
National Rayons Ord 97-4

COTTON FROM SUDAN

India To Give Jute

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): As a result of recent talks with representatives of the Sudan Government, it has been agreed that the Sudan Government will take into account and arrange that Indian importers will be able to buy upto 60,000 bales of Sudan cotton from next year's crop, says a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In return, the Government of India has undertaken to meet Sudan's requirements of jute goods till the end of next year by giving quotas upto an agreed figure.

Chemical Industries

THE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA: By A. K. Madan, Published by Thacker & Co. Price Rs. 20. Pages 402.

At a time when every Tom, Dick and Harry is blossoming forth in print on a wide variety of subjects about which he knows nothing at all and sometimes even on no subject at all, it is a genuine relief to come across a book like Mr. Madan's work on the economic prospects of the chemical industries in India. The author is a practising chemical engineer and Technical Director of a firm of Chemical Manufacturers. After a brilliant technological career at one of the Indian Universities, he has spent quite a few years at key jobs in factories producing sugar, paper, cement and chemicals. Thus the present publication into which has gone the study and experience of many years bears on the one hand the mark of the academician and research student and on the other of the mature industrialist aware of the difficulties of practical business. It is to say the least a work by a technical expert who knows exactly what he is talking about.

It has been the author's object to provide a standard reference book on Indian Chemical Industries for universities, chemical engineers, technicians, industrialists and business men, and in this object he has been eminently successful, for the publication gives up-to-the-minute and reliable information on every aspect of the Chemical Industry. The stastical information has been well classified and covers every field of chemical export, import and production and the future prospects of the industry are dealt with in relation to the availability of raw materials and other resources of the industry.

Special emphasis has been laid on the economic aspect, for ultimately, the expansion of the chemical industry is related to the expansion of all other industries. After a general industrial survey (too sketchy to be of any value, I am afraid) the author provides an insight into the country's unexplored resouces and mineral wealth and suggests ways and means whereby these latent resources, in the shape of minerals and ores, agricultural products, and fuel, power and energy, could be used for an expansion of agriculture and industry in general and the chemical industry in particular. The author then goes on to his special subject—chemicals. The economic aspects of the fertilizer, light and heavy chemical industries are dealt with in detail; suggestions are made for the indigenous manfacture of chemicals which are at present being imported from abroad and manufacturing processes have also been touched, indicating the scope of the utilisation of by-products. Finally, there are chapters on labour welfare in chemical industries and on industrial training and education and appedices deal with the chemicals required in industries, statistics of imports, exports and production of chemicals and the economic effects of partition on the industry.

One realises that in a publication of this nature one ought not expect a flowing literary style, but I wish the author had let a skilled journalistic hand go over the manuscript before it went to press. This would have weeded out the quaint, stilted and often grammatically inaccurate phraseology the book abounds in without impairing any of its factual data and would have considerably enhanced its value.

An incisive picture of chemical industries in India today!

— P. D.

ECONOMICS FOR THE LAYMAN

A STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMICS: By Pramathanath Banerjea. Published by the Calcutta University. Sixth edition. Price Rs. 12. Pages 679.

TILL the times of Ranade and Dutt the study of economic conditions and problems in India was merely in the embryo stage: M. G. Ranade was the first Indian to take up the study of economics in a scientific spirit, while R. C. Dutt opened up a new line of enquiry by his scholarly studies in economic history and in some of the major economic problems of his times.

Since then the road pointed out by these great men has been traversed by a large number of scholars and practical business men whose studies now cover almost every aspect of economic activity in India. Pramathanath Banerjea has been the most prolific and certainly among the most talented of this group of economic writers. The first edition of his study of Indian economics appeared as far back as 1911 and further editions have been brought out at regular intervals in response to changes in the economic situation; now a re-written, enlarged and up to date sixth edition makes a very welcome appearance.

Dr. Banerjea is a brilliant exponent of Indian economics; an M.A. of the Calcutta University he later went on to obtain his doctorate from the London School of Economics—the acme of academic achievement in the economic field. His return to India found him Minto Professor of Economics at the Calcutta University and it is his "alma mater" that has honoured him by the publication of this sixth edition. Thus his experience as both educator and research investigator, stretching over almost half a century, has given him a unique grasp of the Indian economic situation and has well-qualified him to talk about matters economic.

The present work is an attempt at an overall study of Indian economics. The author believes that it is not possible to present a full and exhaustive treatment of the various Indian economic problems within the limits of a single volume and his main object is to equip the reader with an introductory knowledge of the economic facts and problems of India; and in this he has been eminently successful for the book is a veritable storehouse of information on every conceivable economic topic, lighted up by a very clear, lucid and yet erudite analysis. Handled as it has been from the standpoint of the scientific investigator, the work is free from political bias and an attempt has been made throughout to present the different sides to every question in the fairest possible manner.

Further, the author has realised the danger of indiscriminately applying the conclusions of classical political economy (many of which are valid in India to a very limited extent only) to Indian economics. He has realised that in India there are many factors more powerful than free and unlimited competition—the cornerstone of orthodox economic thought—and that imperfect competition is the rule rather than the exception. Accordingly, he has given due weight to indigenous conditions and though the prevailing method of economic science has been followed, the theories of general economics have always been examined in the light of Indian facts.

The first part of the book is mainly analytical and descriptive: the natural environment, the social structure, production, distribution, consumption, exchange and public finance are all dealt with in the manner of usual textbooks on Indian economics. It is the second part of the book, which is mainly critical and constructive, that holds the reader's interest, for it is here that the author grapples with the economic problems confronting the country, and it is here that one realises the greatest virtue of the book—its topicality.

Burning economic questions of the moment such as land systems and zamindari abolition, famines and the food problem, sterling balances and the balance of payments position, inflation and economic controls, population and unemployment, and finally economic planning are discussed fully and always in the light of present-day conditions.

A comprehensive list of appendices rounds off a book on Indian economics that ought to have an appeal not only for the academic student, but also for the well-informed layman.

—F. D.

BASIS OF SINDHI LITERATURE

UNFORTUNATELY very little literature has been produced in Sindhi since its alphabet was changed to Arabic Sindhi from the original Devanagari Sindhi. One wonders where the previous Sindhi literature vanished! Of course, when the alphabet of a particular language changes, its literature does receive a blow.

There were many persons in Sind who wrote poems, essays, and stories in Persian during the Muslim rule. However, soon thereafter, hardly was there any trace of that literature.

The writer cannot forget the advice he received from the late Shrimati Sarojini Naidu not to attempt writing in English but to put in all his literary efforts in his own mother tongue. She argued that after the going away of the Britishers, English literature would not enjoy much importance in our country while writings in our own mother tongue would be lovingly and respectfully cherished by the succeeding generations. Similarly when the alphabet is changed, the literature produced previously goes out of sight and it becomes difficult to preserve it. That is why, without going in for a proper research, the Sind people go on complaining that they have hardly any literature in Sindhi. I have a special purpose in mentioning this, as once again a movement has been started for changing the alphabet of Sindhi language from Arabic to Devanagari. I have no doubt that this is a very sane move on the part of the former Sind people who have now migrated to India. The "litterateurs" should first see that the existing literature in Arabic Sindhi is transliterated and published in Devanagari script, so that it does not get "lost." And as such literature is not much at present it will not be difficult to do so.

ADABI USUL (The Principles of Literature) is a book recently brought out in Sindhi by Shri M. U. Malkani, Professor of English, Jai Hind College, Bombay 26 (pp. 110 plus Crown Octavo 16; Price Rs. 2). It contains at the outset two enlightening chapters explaining what literature is and what its chief aims are. Although brief, they do convey their purpose clearly. The book contains also criticism of the Sindhi literature existing at present in Arabic Sindhi script. This is culled from his own "Prefaces" to different books and articles appearing in certain magazines, and does not seem to throw much light on the subject. However, the attempt is laudable, though I do not agree with the remark of Shri Laichand A. Jagtiani, in his foreword to the book, that the author is weliversed with almost all the literature brought out in Sindhi. On going through his chapters, one can easily find that many authors—some of them reputed ones—and their books have been left out without even a simple mention of their names. I trust also Shri Malkani is aware that owing to innumerable difficulties, many Sind authors' works could not be brought out as published books, and many of their writings could not even see the light of the day through a newspaper or magazine. In spite of furnishing a "corrigendum" in the book several mistakes "stare you in the face." We should have been saved of these at least in a book on the principles of literature. Even the English words for Sindhi ones are not correct at all places—cf. "Biography" for 'Atmakahani' (which really means "Autobiography") on page 72 (invertedly printed)!

I admit that a publication of this kind is very necessary, and Shri M. U. Malkani must be congratulated for having taken pains in this connection and paved the way for others to follow. But one wonders if this piecemeal business has served the purpose or really satisfied even the author himself. Sindhi literature has fought and has still to fight against odds, and the writers will serve their own cause and the cause of Sindhi literature by bringing out more publications on its "principles" and "criticism". Well, we shall patiently wait for a better effort!

SHEWAK BHOJRAJ

"S. S. C.—What Next?"

The second publication of the Government of Bombay Vocational Guidance Bureau, entitled "S.S.C.— What Next" provides information about university and non-university courses of training available in our State. The information is provided under three heads —entrance qualifications, duration of training and prospects. It also contains a useful list of books, pamphlets and magazines on careers as well as addresses of professional bodies, institutions, etc. It should prove very helpful to students and parents who are wondering what to do next. The price is six annas, and it is obtainable from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay 4.

A Simple Analogy

When a man lives in the community of a farm, a community of crops, livestock, insects and all the millions of bacteria that live in every cubic yard of earth, he is bound to get some kind of the purpose in creation. It is a community that has to be kept balanced—like any other community. If you take more out of the earth than you return to it—ultimately you have to pay the penalty of disease and sterility.

If individual humans take more out of any community than they give back to it—the penalty is the same.

It's along these lines—and others which run parallel—that a man, if he is a practising farmer, gets his inkling of the law of human existence."

—COL. ROBERT HERIQUES novelist and broadcaster, speaking in a BBC programme.

Toughest Occupant Of White House

TRUMAN DARED REMOVE SEVERAL "BIG GUNS"

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

GEN. MACARTHUR'S ouster recalls that President Truman's six years in office have been punctuated by explosive dismissals—or resignations tantamount to dismissals—of officials who had been highly placed, some of whom had strong personal followings, but each of whom made one mistake in common.

That mistake was that they carried their opposition to the President's policies a shade too far.

Good List

Gen. MacArthur, relieved of his commands in the Far East because, in writing his celebrated letter to Rep. Joseph W. Martin, jr., R., Mass., he finally over-reached himself in his opposition to Mr. Truman's foreign policy, is the most recent addition to a list which already includes such names as:

Louis A. Johnson, forced to resign last Sept. 12 as Secretary of Defence.

Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, removed by the President on Oct. 17, 1949, as Chief of Naval Operations.

Henry Wallace, pitched out of his Cabinet post as Secretary for Commerce by Mr. Truman on Sept. 29, 1946.

Harold L. Ickes, resigned on Feb. 13, 1946, as Secretary of the Interior, after being in bad graces with the White House as a result of his dispute with the President over the latter's appointment of Edwin W. Pauley, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, as Under Secretary of the Navy. The President subsequently withdrew the nomination when it was apparent that the Senate would not confirm Mr. Pauley.

There are other striking cases, although not all of them fall into exactly the same pattern as some of the foregoing

Byrnes Case

For example, the nation was stirred on Jan. 7, 1947, when James F. Byrnes, now Governor of South Carolina, resigned as Secretary of State. The reason he gave was "illness." Subsequently, however, it developed that he and Mr. Truman were locked in a bitter political feud.

There was the case of the late James Forrestal, the nation's first Secretary of Defence. President Truman replaced him with Mr. Johnson on March 3, 1949. At the time a great deal of notice was being given in the press to the fact that Mr. Forrestal, who later committed suicide, had remained on the sidelines while Mr. Truman was campaigning for re-election, whereas Mr. Johnson had been one of the most successful money-raisers for the Democratic party in 1948 and reportedly made a $250,000 personal contribution.

A number of other cases could be cited, ranging from members of the Commission on Fine Arts, who opposed the President on construction of the White House balcony, to Robert N. Denham, whose resignation from the National Labour Relations Board the President forced last fall, and to Mrs. Lauretta Young, White House stenographer whose mink coat embarrassed the President, who resigned recently

In particular, cases such as the removal of Gen. MacArthur, the ousting of Adm Denfeld, the dismissal of Secretary Wallace and the forcing out of Secretary Johnson follow a revealing pattern.

This pattern is that the President has gone along for a time, temporizing with inter-office quarrels, suffering challenges to his own orders and policies, apparently overlooking harm done to his own authority and administration and then—bam? The dynamite these intractible officials had been playing with exploded in their faces, blasting them out of office.

Toughest

Mr. Truman is not usually portrayed as one of the strongest of American Presidents.

Yet there are some observers who believe that in certain respects at least he is one of the toughest individuals to occupy the White House in a long time.

His sensational dismissals of the highest officials who tampered too far with his stubborn Missouri disposition is an interesting commentary on this view.

Gen. MacArthur was relieved of his command because he defied the President on foreign policy. Adm. Denfeld, in a case which has some rather remote similarities, finally drew the President's wrath upon himself by his challenge—or what Mr. Truman and Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews regarded as his challenge—to civilian control of the armed services.

At a time when former Secretary Byrnes was engaged with Mr. Truman's backing in delicate diplomatic talks in Europe, Mr. Wallace embarked on a public campaign to swing American policy in the direction of a softer line toward Russia. That brought him to the sudden end of his employment with Mr. Truman. Secretary Johnson continually ignored the President's insistence that he stop his feuding with Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and his days in the Cabinet ended.

Mr. Truman, as some recent investigations have indicated, evidently will go a fair distance in tolerating borderline conduct among some of his official family, particularly lesser members. But when any of the big shots openly defy him for long on matters dealing with his Presidential authority, they had better look out.

Gloria In A Pensive Mood

Popular star of the screen Gloria Swanson seen when she attended the Cartoonists' Ball, given by the Institute of Psychotherapy, at the Plaza, N.Y.

HOW BRITONS SERVE THEMSELVES

(Continued From Page 5)

and chairs behind a screen and a notice: "Bring your ration cards for renewal".

With visions of slow-moving queues, standing tortured in front of wooden male clerks and giggling girls in ration offices in Bombay and elsewhere in India, I asked what it was all about.

"A number of our members have offered this service. They come here and enter renewals", Mr. Carr said.

"But what about the rationing officials?"

"One of them comes here to supervise. But we do the job. He just sits there reading a paper", the old man said, as he led me on to the next wonder of Community Service.

No Dagger Now For A Japanese Bride

SUCCESSFUL MATCHMAKER BECOMES LIFE-LONG ADVISER

WITH our divorce courts filled to overflowing, it is interesting to note that Shinto marriages in Japan are a great success, and that divorce in the old families is almost unknown. Marriages are, in fact, so carefully planned that the risk entailed, and the odds against unhappiness, are reduced to a minimum, writes Iris Machin in 'The Eastern World'.

Of recent years a great deal has changed for the better in Japan, but the marriage pledge San-san-ku-do ("three times three equals nine") has withstood a rigid testing for thousands of years and even in these days of Americanization fifty per cent of Japanese marriages adhere to the old custom.

There is no romantic "love at first sight," no tender preliminary courtship—a marriage is an alliance between two families in which all the relatives, the uncles and parents have had their say, and openly express their opinions as to the suitability of a match.

Match-Maker

At an early stage an important elderly married man is called in to act as a go-between, whose duties are to delve into the social and financial status of both families concerned. And if the couple are ultimately wed, this man is their adviser throughout life, settling all family troubles, and acting as Cupid's umpire in domestic bickerings.

The go-between soon arranges for a meeting so that the young couple may see one another in some public place under the close chaperonage of both families. If no objections arise as a result of this meeting, he goes ahead with the arrangements for the wedding. The actual date, however, is not fixed without the aid of a fortune-teller. In the meantime, presents of wine, fish, and silk are exchanged between the two families.

Dowry

Shortly before the marriage the bride's family sends the dowry to the husband's house. The bride is expected to provide enough kimonos and sashes to last a lifetime, and also bedding, cupboards for her husband's clothes, mats and screens. But chairs and tables are not used.

Before the ceremony the bride gives herself a 'taka-shimada' coiffure, with a white hairband to cover the "horns of jealously" that all women are superstitiously believed to possess.

She dons red and white underclothing over which there is a kimono of pure black crepe embroidered five times with the family crest. The old custom of shaving the eyebrows and blacking out the teeth is no longer kept up.

Before an Occupation Order forbidding the carrying of arms, the bride used to carry a dagger with which to "protect her honour."

In modern times bridegrooms often adopt a European style of dress, though grotesqueness is sometimes achieved by a blending of fashions.

In the evening the groom sends attendants to fetch the bride, who in more spacious times came forth in a palanquin surrounded by lantern bearers—a taxi or rickshaw sufficing today.

The room where the marriage takes place is decorated with lucky emblems — storks for fertility, bamboos for plenty, and tortoises for wisdom.

The groom takes his seat above his bride, the go-between, some married ladies and a few young girl attendants on the bride are the only people present. The relatives sit in an adjoining room, and are only informed when the ceremony is over.

Life for the husband remains much the same, as he continues to live in his father's house, but for the young wife things are much more arduous.

She has no time, however, to regret her marriage or to seek diversion elsewhere, for she has to wait on her elder sister-in-law and attend assiduously to her husband and father-in-law.

It is a disgrace for the young wife to be divorced by her husband, because he would only take this drastic step if she had been rude to her mother-in-law!

SHORT STORY

THE DEATH NOTE

By KELMAN FROST

"WELL, Kemp, we ought to have an enjoyable day! That early shower will have brought the fish up. Shouldn't wonder if we didn't have a record bag," boomed Colonel Harrison, bulky and red-faced in well worn tweeds and heavy boots, as he encountered Malcolm Kemp at the bottom of the staircase and guided him with heavy hand on shoulder towards the breakfast-room. "Do you the world o' good to be away from stinking London for the weekend! Freshen up your mind as well as your lungs, eh?"

Britain's best known private detective smiled and nodded agreement. He was accustomed to his host's exuberant spirits the first thing in the morning. Some people found this rather trying, as they did the mighty four course breakfasts which the Colonel insisted upon serving to his guests in his old Georgian manor near Flintshaw. But Kemp always had a good appetite when he was in the country and he was genuinely looking forward to his day's fishing. He was grateful for the invitation which had been extended to him by his old friend, the Chief Constable of Midshire.

"Yes, it will do me no harm to be away from London for a few days. Jimmy Fearn has promised to ring me if anything important turns up."

The Colonel snorted as he lifted the silver cover from a dish of bacon and eggs, grilled tomatoes, and mushrooms.

"I'll never forgive him if he does! You shouldn't have given him the phone number. Forget crimes and criminals for the weekend. Make you morbid if you think of nothing else. Now about these flies....."

He brought a case from his capacious pocket, and within a few moments they were deep in discussion of the merits of various artificial flies.

●

Fifteen minutes later even the Colonel was replete.

"Well, now—" he said, wiping his moustache of his table-napkin, as the door opened to admit his silent-footed man-servant. "What is it, Wilson? I heard the confounded phone, but I hope you said I wasn't at home."

"Yes, sir, but this was rather urgent. It is Mr. Gerald Rayner on the line. He says it is imperative that he speaks to you personally. He sounds—upset, sir."

"Upset, not him! What does the fellow want? I'm discussing no legal business today. He can go and—Oh, very well, I'll see what he wants!"

He went grumbling into the hall, and Kemp heard the rumble of his voice for the next few minutes, then the Colonel was back again with a face redder than before. He threw down the table-napkin which he had retained in his hand.

"Can you beat that? Just when we were all set for a day on the river. Maurice Walpole of all people—suicide! I just can't believe it. Must be something behind it to upset Rayner like that. Rang me before he even rang the police. Now I shall have to put in an appearance, confound him!"

Kemp looked at him with polite interest, asking no questions. The Chief Constable went on:

"Rayner and Walpole, the best known solicitors in the town. Do all my business for me. Biggest people around here. Maurice Walpole, the senior partner, has shot himself. Found him in the office this morning. What's it mean? What's he been up to? ..... Going on the river by yourself, Kemp, or will you come along with me? Maybe we can get it over in half an hour."

"I'll come with you, Colonel," volunteered Malcolm Kemp, and that was how it came about that ten minutes only had elapsed before he was being introduced to Superintendent Lavery, of the Flintshaw Constabulary, in a stuffy office at the quietest end of the town.

●

Gerald Rayner, the junior partner, a well-dressed man of about forty, was there, a police-sergeant named Tomkins, and a shrivelled stick of clerk who cringed every time Rayner spoke to him. In a big chair beyond the desk was a huddled figure that was not pleasant to look upon, for most of the top of the head was missing.

"Let's have it!" barked the Colonel. "What's happened?"

"Well, I've only been here five minutes myself, sir", apologised the Superintendent. "Mr Rayner was telling me—"

Rayner was pale, and his lips were trembling. There was a shaving cut on one side of his face.

"I know very little. Crabb discovered him." He nodded to the elderly clerk. "He phoned me, and in view of what he said I came round at once, then phoned you, Colonel. I suppose I should have sent for the police at once, but I was unnerved—shocked. Maurice of all people!"

He looked across at the corpse, and shuddered. The Chief Constable nodded to Sidney Crabb.

"Yes, I found him, sir, and it was ghastly. I always get here a little before nine and open up the office before Mr. Rayner and Mr. Walpole arrive. I did so this morning—ten to nine—unlocked the door, found the room in darkness but for a streak of light coming through the drawn curtains, and went across and opened them. It was as I turned round that I saw him—Mr. Walpole—in the chair. There's a revolver on the floor and—and there's a note on the desk. I took the liberty of reading it, then phoned Mr. Rayner."

"But it's impossible—impossible!" groaned Rayner. "Maurice couldn't have been embezzling clients' money without me knowing. I—I—"

He raised his hands and let them drop helplessly.

"What does the note say?" demanded Colonel Harrison.

The Superintendent pointed to a corner of the desk, where a sheet of paper lay flat with the edge of a book holding it down.

"I merely slid it to one side the better to read it, sir. I have not touched it with my fingers."

The Chief Constable bent. Malcolm Kemp did likewise. The letter was typewritten and addressed to Gerald Rayner. It was on office stationery, and said:

"It is bound to come out at our next audit. I am making no excuses, Gerald, but I am genuinely sorry. It has been going on for a long time, and it was fortunate for me that you left most of the inside work and the accounts in my hands. I had hoped to return the money before it was discovered. Now I see that is impossible, so I am taking the only way out. I hope you can salvage something from the wreck. Goodbye."

The signature was a shaky one, and in pencil. Kemp and the Chief Constable looked up at the same moment.

"Been robbing the till, eh?" snorted the Colonel. "That explains everything. Know how much he's made away with?"

"I've no idea. It will take time to find out. I've never even had any suspicions," said Rayner, and sat down heavily in the far corner.

●

The Chief Constable moved round slowly, but his eyes missed little, the .38 revolver on the floor, the position of the dead man's right hand, dangling almost to touch it, the attitude of the body. There was a small wound in the right ear, where the bullet had entered. Most of the damage had been done as it had emerged on the other side.

"He must have leaned well back in the chair before he did it. There's no blood on the letter," the Colonel muttered. "How long has he been dead? When did it happen?"

"Dr. Murray is on his way, but the body is practically cold. It must have happened before midnight."

"And nobody heard the shot?"

"Apparently not, but the building is empty after six. Crabb tells me that none of the occupants of the other offices work late. Walpole and Mr. Rayner sometimes come back after dinner."

"If there is anything important on hand," put in Rayner. "We each have our key. I was at Reading yesterday afternoon and didn't return here at all. What time did you close, Crabb?"

"Just after six, sir," said the clerk, in a voice like the rustling of old parchment.

"Mr. Walpole left with you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he say he was coming back later?"

"No, sir, so far as I know there was nothing urgent on hand to bring him back."

●

A car drew up outside. It was the police-surgeon. The sergeant went to meet him.

"Just a moment, Mr. Crabb." It was Kemp who spoke for the first time. "When you arrived this morning the door was locked as usual? There was no key on the inside?"

"No, sir, I presume it is still in Mr. Walpole's pocket. He must have locked himself in."

"You found the curtain drawn and the room in darkness?"

"Yes, sir, I did not see the—the—Mr. Walpole until I had opened the curtains."

"You are sure of that?"

"Definitely, sir."

Malcolm Kemp turned to the Chief Constable.

"Then this is the first time I've heard of a would-be suicide switching off the light and shooting himself in a darkened room!"

Colonel Harrison's eyes told that he had got the point, but just then the surgeon entered. A brief examination was sufficient.

"He died before midnight," he said. "The shot was fired into the right ear at close range. You can see the powder burns on the skin. Death was instantaneous."

●

Gerald Rayner choked down what sounded like a sob. Crabb twisted his hands before him. His forehead was moist.

"Superintendent, phone for the finger-print experts and a photographer," barked the Chief Constable.

"Yes, sir, but surely there's no doubt that"—he stopped when he saw the Colonel's frown, and went to the phone.

Rayner asked if he could go into the other office. He looked ill. The elderly clerk went with him. Kemp shut the door on them.

"There is only that to go on—the matter of lights," he said. "Walpole may be the one suicide in a thousand who switched off before firing the fatal shot, but it is the only case in my experience. Has he got a key in his pocket?"

Very gingerly the Superintendent explored the dead man's pockets. A bunch of keys was found. One of them fitted the door.

"And who else had keys?" asked Kemp.

"Presumably Rayner and the elderly clerk, but we can ask later."

"Know anything about the two partners?" Malcolm Kemp was addressing the Chief Constable. "It is a good practice?".

"The best in the town. It is unthinkable that there should be a scandal of this sort. Heaven knows what's been going on!..Walpole was a widower, lived quietly in a large house on the south side of the town. Rayner is a bachelor, and has a nice flat beside the park."

"What about Crabb?"

"I don't know. He looks the usual dessicated, under-paid, long-term retainer. I'll have enquiries made..Here are your men, Superintendent."

●

Two finger-print experts and a photographer entered. The Superintendent had retrieved the revolver from the floor, holding it by the end of the barrel. Only one shot had been fired.

"Test this for prints and compare with those of the dead man," he ordered.

They got to work, and as they did so Kemp walked around the room slowly, allowing his eyes to rest here and there. Once or twice he glanced towards the inner door, where Crabb could be heard talking earnestly.

"Only one set of prints here, sir," came the report, "those of the dead man. He seems to have gripped the gun firmly."

"Just what I expected", nodded the Superintendent. "We've yet to find out where the gun came from."

"Would you mind if the letter was tested for finger-prints also?" asked Kemp, indicating the typewritten sheet on the desk. "I understand it has not been touched since it was found."

Again the insufflator was used. The experts worked carefully, first on one side and then on the other, and their expressions became more and more puzzled. Finally the senior man looked up.

"There are no finger-prints at all on this paper—not one."

A grunt came from the Chief Constable, who had been sucking an unlit pipe.

"Extraordinary!"

"Most!" said Kemp, drily. "I see a supply of similar paper in that shallow tray on the end of the desk. I presume this sheet came from there. How could Walpole have lifted it, put it in the typewriter on the other desk, done his letter, then taken it back to the place where he shot himself, all without touching it?"

"He couldn't!" snapped the Colonel. "This means—?"

"That whoever handled the paper did so with gloves on. I see no gloves near the dead man. We'll see if there are any in his pockets or in his coat. In any case, why would he go to the trouble of using gloves?"

There was no answer to that, neither did they find a pair of Walpole's gloves in the office.

●

"I don't like the look of things", said the Superintendent. "I'm glad Mr. Kemp spotted that. I suppose the letter was done on that machine over there?"

Malcolm Kemp carried a fresh sheet across to the typewriter on the corner desk, which was presumably used by Sidney Crabb, and rattled off a few lines. He compared this with the typing of the letter, and nodded emphatically.

"No doubt about that. There is a defective letter-h in both cases, and the end of the letter-y is blocked by a piece of grit. There are a dozen different similarities. This machine was used."

The Chief Constable moved across the room.

"I'm going to have that clerk in.. Mr. Crabb, will you step this way, please?"

●

The elderly clerk was perspiring more than ever when he entered the room and closed the door. There was a witness about the base of his nostrils, and his lips were bloodless.

"Y-Yes, sir?"

"Who used that typewriter besides

(Continued on Page 23)

'IT'S COSTING HIM, TOO'

The Caravan M[illegible] in the Far East.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

BUDDHA! What does the word conjure up in your mind? writes Brother Kaser Lall, from Khatmandu, Nepal. A superman that appears, as some seem to imagine erroneously, at intervals of millenniums to save mankind? A lama's god?

Yet as I ply my pen I near people celebrating in the streets below the birthday of so legendary a figure. It is his 2495th birthday. I can hear the Tibetans whirling their prayer-wheels. I can hear the Japanese reciting their sutras. I can hear bells tolling throughout Ceylon.

For whom do the bells toll? Him we call the "Enlightened One," the Buddha. Sir Edwin Arnold called him the "Light of Asia."

"Buddha was a Chinese," revealed an American to an Indian. He had gone to the States in quest of knowledge!

"The Enlightened One"

He was born on a fine day in May, on Baisakh Purnima. His father ruled over a portion of southern Nepal. As a young man Siddhartha, for that was the name they gave him, was highly dissatisfied with Life. He found it packed full with troubles. It was not as it ought to be, he thought.

Many ideas came to him. At length, one dark night, he left his father and young wife and one-day-old son, determined to seek an answer to the puzzles of Life.

For years he wandered about the jungles. He talked with the ancient philosophers and he lived like them but the problem remained unsolved.

One evening he was sitting under a banyan tree at Gaya and thinking, when with a suddenness it dawned upon him that the whole knotty problem of Life was plain before him.

The troubles of Man come from within himself. He must cure himself. He dismissed the idea of a Providence, an all-powerful, fathering god and a guiding soul as primitive conceptions which man, while attempting to solve the real problem confronting him, conceived but in which he actually got cob-webbed.

"Do Your Own Thinking"

He analysed in minute details the whole psychological complexity of man, and dealt at length in relation to the attainment of conditions in Life which we strive for. Theories grow old and obsolete with the passage of Time. The world is in a mess because of outdated theories ruling the mind of men. But the Buddha's teachings have stood the test and still hold good. For it was not a revelation that you will begin to doubt within a couple of years nor a bundle of hotchpotch ideas.

"Don't believe me merely because I told you. You must think it out," said the Buddha. He urged against the blind acceptence of anything. Unless Man cannot be himself, in the true sense of the word, the world will not improve. The Buddha preached a purge of Man from his inside. He demanded the utilisation of one's thinking and reasoning faculties, to rise above narrow self esteems, and urged a very high code of morality, a very high standard of education. Then, in the order of things, the Road to Life is opened. Until then, not.

For forty years he was active preaching these things to a priest-ridden ignorant mass. A few lightened people grasped his teac teaching and the rest moved towards him attracted by sheer force of his magnetic personality. They found in him a philosopher, a guide, a friend, and a cure for their troubles until one evening, in May on Baisakh Purnima, he passed away, —world's greatest man and philosopher.

"Belonged To The Whole World"

The task he gave the world was difficult. He doubted himself whether the ordinary man would grasp it. The ancient religions once again closed in upon his teachings.

Soon he was given a place amongst the three hundred and thirty million gods that bestride India but his teachings were ignored and refuted. The world forgot him because his home forgot him.

The Indian ventured to correct the information furnished him (cited above), "I insist Buddha was an Indian."

"No, cut it out, buddy", exploded the American, "That much, I know. Buddha was definitely Chinese."

How dare the Indian lie simply to praise his country? How could he?

Buddha belonged to the whole world!

Order—A Concentric Circle

Everybody wants to do things in his own way, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore. Everyone wishes to behave as he likes. But all admit that an orderly life is a pleasant one.

Watch the march of soldiers; look at the one-way movement of traffic. How systematically, methodically and in an orderly way they function!

Even in nature everthing is in order. Every gentle breeze, every little stream, every flower, every little creeping thing, every insect and even every tempest moves in an order which is unknown to us. Every work of creation, preservation and destruction wheels around in perfect harmony.

Even a child left to himself, keeps his playthings in order. He makes bricks with mud in an orderly way. Girls imitate their mothers in making rice and curry with mud and leaves. These little acts they do in an orderly manner.

"Let all your things have their own place; let each part of your business have its own time". One of the most difficult things for me f found, was to keep things in order. I am a kind of bore. Yet we must endeavour to do things in order.

One of the main causes of disorderly behaviour is that we have no definite purpose in life. Indifferent attitude is unhealthy. Have some definite aim and you will see things move in perfect harmony.

An orderly life is a kind of concentric circle. It protects the little self. Life's music moves in a rhythmic order. Pure and orderly life is an elegy. Poor may be the means, life is a poem of rhymes—an order of Muse.

Some of the Delhi and Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers on the top of a hill, during an outing.

Brother Santosh Bhatnagar (left), General Secretary, and Sister Kamala Arora (right), Joint Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari; They visited Bombay with a batch of workers recently.

Girl Scouts Help

Celebrating the thirty-ninth birthday of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America recently, the organization's 1,612,000 members renewed their pledge to "help other people at all times' in all parts of the world. The voluntary youth group, with national headquarters in New York City, has adopted as part of its year's programme the slogan: "Girl Scouts—A Growing Force for Freedom."

President Truman, in his birthday greetings to the Girl Scouts, told them they "are building strong bonds of friendship with children of other lands." Among the many international service projects carried out by the American are:

Furnishing gifts of food, clothing, medicine, books, paintings, and films to girls in Europe, Asia and South America; sending bags filled with such useful items as needles, pins, thread and soap to almost twenty nations; providing seeds for thousands of family gardens in Europe and the Scandinavian countries; shipping 1,500,000 garments to children in war-devastated countries; and making gifts of toys, games and school supplies to thousands of school children all over the world.

This year, for the fourth time since 1946, the U. S. Girl Scouts will sponsor an International Encampment for many members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Invitations to attend the meeting, to be held from July 17 to August 6 in the Pacific Coast state of Washington, have been sent to Guides and Scouts in Asia, the Pacific area and the Western Hemisphere. Replies have already been received from Pakistan, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and the Aruba and Curacao Islands. European members of the Association were guests at one of the earlier encampments.

The 1951 encampment programme will have the theme: "One World—Through Friendship." To promote international understanding, the programme will include discussions and demonstrations of the similarities and differences of family life, customs and scouting programmes in the countries represented.

Part of the cost of the encampment is being paid by the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, established in memory of the American woman who founded the U. S. Girl Scout organization in 1912. The fund is maintained by the voluntary contributions of the organization's membership.

All girls between the ages of seven and seventeen, regardless of race or religion, are eligible for membership in the Girl Scouts. Among the activities planned to satisfy the interests of all age groups are home-making, agriculture, arts and crafts, community life, health and safety, literature and dramatics, music and dancing nature, out-of-doors camping, sports and games and international friendships.

"It is through their many international activities that American Girl Scouts help strengthen friendships among free nations", says Dr. Dorothy C. Stratton, the organization's new National Executive Director.

A HELPER OF 'BARI

Shri Rambhai Bakshi, Principal, A. F. High School, Santa Cruz, helps the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of that place a great deal.

Young Aborigines

Aboriginal children on Palm Island, off the coast of Queensland, Australia, listen intently to the school broadcasts which the Australian Broadcasting Commission transmits daily.

Recently the head teacher at Palm Island's School for Aborigines invited his young pupils to write to him, stating what they liked and disliked among the school broadcasting features.

A session entitled The World We Live In proved to be the most popular feature because from it, says the head teacher, the children learned what was happening in other countries.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari friends went on a picnic to Juhu on the Purnima day.

Ahmedabad Labour Welfare Balkan-ji-Bari centres are going ahead with their different programme.

Are you enrolled in the premier all-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Singh? Then, please introduce it to your other friends.

Particulars and emolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari can be had from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, by sending to him your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You are welcome also to send your contributions for publication in this "Corner".

So long and Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

The Death Note

★

(Continued From Page 21)

yourself?" asked Colonel Harrison.

Everyone, sir. I did the bulk of the typing, as was natural, but both Mr. Walpole and Mr. Rayner used it to dash off any private or urgent letters when I was busy on other things. Mr. Walpole hated writing. He used the typewriter for everything".

The Chief Constable studied him in silence, and the man writhed.

"We gather from the letter he left that he has been embezzling money belonging to the clients, or in some way stealing cash from the business. Did you suspect this?"

"Oh, no, sir!"

"You are sure? Don't try to shield him now."

"Shield him!" For a few moments the man's voice was hard and clear. "I've no reason to shield him, sir. He was—He was not a good friend of mine."

"What do you mean by that?"

Crabb had gone as pale as the paper on the desk.

"Nothing, sir!"

"Yes, you did. What did you mean? You did not like Walpole?"

"Well, sir I—I've been with the firm for thirty years, from the time of Mr. Walpole's father, and they've only raised my salary once in all that time. Some months ago my wife was taken dangerously ill, and needed an expensive operation. I asked if I might have an advance on my salary—a loan. Mr. Rayner would have granted it, but Mr. Walpole refused. He wouldn't allow it.....My wife died, sir."

"I see!" The Chief Constable's words dropped like stones into a silent pool. "Then you certainly had no reason to like or shield Maurice Walpole. I see!"

●

Either his tone or his expression must have registered with the man. He stiffened, and twice opened his mouth before he gasped:

"You're not thinking—You can't think I had anything to do with his death, sir? He committed suicide, didn't he?"

The Chief Constable's eyebrows came together.

"So it seems, Crabb, so it seems. Everything indicates that, including the letter he left. Is that his signature?"

"Oh, yes sir, there are a dozen round the office you can compare it with."

He began gathering documents and thrusting them before the Colonel.

"Anyone with a little practice could have copied one of these signatures and added it to a typewritten note," growled the Chief Constable. "It is shaky, and in pencil, as would be expected from a man about to take his life, but—"

"But, sir, I swear—!" began the anguished man.

"Just a moment!" Malcolm Kemp had been watching the little scene. "Pull yourself together, Crabb, and bring me something that you have recently typed, also some typing of Mr. Walpole's."

They all looked surprised, but Sidney Crabb did as ordered. Kemp took the half dozen sheets handed him, and spread them out on the desk beside the one left before the dead man. From his pocket he produced a thin leather case which contained a powerful magnifying glass and with the aid of this he made a close study of the individual sheets.

"What on earth are you doing?" demanded Colonel Harrison impatiently.

"Comparing the tying. It is true that all these have been done on the same machine, but just as typewriters have their pecularities and reveal this in the script, so do typists have their personal peculiarities. Some hit the keys hard, some knock the full stops almost through the page. Some hit insufficiently hard to get a full impression of the capitals. Some go so fast that the letters jump the line. Others are slow and deliberate. All this can be seen by comparison, and people's styles never vary".

They crowded round him as he indicated the various points of likeness in the two letters known to be done by Walpole, and other features of Crabb's typing. Finally he looked up.

"Crabb did not type the note we found in front of Walpole! That is definite. The style of tying is entirely different....But, and this is most important, 'neither did Walpole type it!' There is no similarity of touch revealed. A much heavier, more assertive hand, did that."

"By God, that means—!" exclaimed the Chief Constable.

●

"It means that Walpole did not commit suicide. I first suspected that when I heard about him being found in a darkened room. Someone shot him at close range. afterwards wiped the gun clean and pressed the dead man's fingers around the butt before placing it on the floor near his hand. The murderer then donned gloves in order not to handle the letter which he wished everyone to believe was written by Walpole. Here he made a mistake forgetting that the paper should have 'some' finger-prints on it, and not be completely virginal. Furthermore, he absentmindedly switched off the lights as he left and relocked the door".

They stared at him with dawning understanding.

"Then who—?" began the Superintendent.

It must have been someone with a key to the door, someone who could come in and go out without arousing Walpole's suspicions, someone who could stand or sit close enough to Walpole to fire that revolver in his right ear—and someone who had been really meddling with the firm's money".

"Then that means—?"

●

Malcolm Kemp looked at Crabb.

"Are there any letters here that you know to have been typed by Mr. Rayner?"

After some delay Crabb found three of these. They were examined in the same way and checked against the death note.

"In every respect identical," murmured Kemp. "He never hits the capitals hard enough to get an even impression. His full stops go right through the paper, as do the last letters in each sentence, as though he finishes with a flourish. I'm afraid there is no possible doubt."

Superintendent Lavery looked at the Chief Constalle, who nodded. Lavery went to the inner door and opened it.

"Mr. Rayner, could you help us a moment?"

Gerald Rayner came forward. He looked more composed, although he kept his eyes away from the figure in the chair.

"I'm only too pleased to do anything. I've been having a quick glance through some of the books, and already I've discovered serious defalcations. It is incredible that—"

"The revolver, Mr. Rayner? Where did your partner get that?" asked the Superintendent, softly, as he moved closer.

"The revolver? That belonged here—you might say to the office. We had a permit for it. Sometimes we have large sums of money here, and we needed it for protection. It was kept in the safe".

"From which I suppose you took it before making some excuse for your partner to meet you here last evening", murmured the Superintendent, as he grabbed for the other's wrists and pulled his arms behind his back.

"You devils—how did you know"? screamed the startled man, struggling violently, but he was quickly overpowered.

●

"Yes", said Colonel Harrison, the following day, as Malcolm Kemp and he sat munching their sandwitches under some willows above the pool that they had been fishing in, "a preliminary examination shows that Rayner had milked the accounts to the tune of over £9,000. Whether his partner began to suspect, and had challenged him about it, or whether he lost his nerve and decided to call a halt by killing Walpole and shifting all the blame onto him, we may never know, but it was a very cunning scheme. If I hadn't invited you down here for the weekend I fear he would have got away with it.....It was the first I knew that a man's typing could give him away as surely as his handwriting".

DEMOCRACY MUST HARNESS FRESH TALENTS

★

(Continued from page 5)

sent the younger elements are in their late forties or early fifties.

In India people age quickly and by the time a person becomes fifty or sixty years old, he is practically a spent force. Not much can be expected of him. What is to happen to India when men and women of the present generation pass away? That is the question that is uppermost in men's minds today. We are anxious because we see nobody who can take their places and lead the people in a world full of perils and difficulties.

Reserve Leadership

It must be confessed that in this matter our leaders have failed us and failed us seriously. They have not cared to train up younger men and women who might eventually replace them. They have been so absorbed in the manifold tasks of reconstructing a ruined nation, that they have completely neglected this aspect of the problem. Exhortations are made to the younger generation to live up to this ideal and that. Appeals are made to them to do this and not to do that.

They are told that they are the citizens and leaders of tomorrow, that the future of this great country lies in their hands and they can make or mar it. They are asked to follow in the footprints of this great leader or that. Nothing more is done.

No attempt is made to create a reserve leadership from among this younger generation, of whom so much is expected and on whom the burden will fall in the near future. It is recognised on all hands that it is the youth who will have to bear the cross of tomorrow, and yet nothing is done to strengthen their hands. Every one lisps the platitude that it is the youth of the country who will have to face the tasks of the future and yet precious little is done to enable him to tackle the problems that the morrow will bring.

True, here and there, faint, half-hearted attempts are made to give opportunities and chances to young men to show their mettle. To the credit of Jawaharlal Nehru it must be said that he is perhaps the only man who had the foresight to pay some attention to this question of future leadership of this country.

When he became the Congress President in 1946 he elevated to the General Secretaryship of the A.I.C.C. two young Indians—Dr. Keskar and Miss Mridula Sarabhai.

It was considered to be a revolutionery step in those days, and I remember our newspapers noting this departure from past practice and emphasising the advisability of encouraging youth to take up the responsibilities of political leadership. A few wise critics even enlarged upon the necessity of creating a reserve stock of leaders on which the country could draw in the future.

Pendulum Swings Back

But this was a short-lived experiment. As soon as the Presidentship changed hands, these two worthies were dropped like hot potatoes and the pendulum swung back again. I do not say this in any disparaging sense or with a view to criticise the subsequent choice. No personalities are involved here. I am emphasising the principle of choosing younger men to fill important and responsible posts in the political field and the wise example set by Pandit Nehru in this regard. It proved to be an exception. By and large no conscious attempt has been made to give opportunities to younger men to come forward and to get trained in the art of political leadership.

Youthful critics have not been wanting who have hurled the accusation that the elders are deliberately keeping the younger men away from the seats of political power in order to keep their position and interests intact. This may not be true.

I personally do not believe that our leaders have been making a calculated attempt to prevent the youth from taking their due share in their country's politics. But the suspicion is there. And it is true because here and there have been instances of older Congressmen who are enjoying political influence trying to thwart the legitimate aspirations of youngsters

Holding Back The Dawn

There has been a certain amount of jealousy, particularly among the lower ranks of leadership against younger men coming into prominence. Perhaps the fame and publicity that political leadership brings with it, and in some cases the material advantages that result are mainly responsible for this touch-me-not attitude on the part of the older generation of leaders. Whatever the reason may be, it is an unfortunate fact that the youth has been kept away from political policy-making and from playing its due role in the political life of the country.

Other countries have been wiser in this respect. In the newly liberated countries of Asia, it is youth which is at the helm of affairs. U. Aung San, the acknowledged leader of the Burmese people was a very young man. Soekarno, Hatta and Sharir are still in their early forties. Young men are prominent in the political life of China, Malaya, Siam and Ceylon. These countries are indeed fortunate because their leadership is young and energetic. They have no problems such as we face here. The future does not worry them for young men keep on coming up and they are encouraged to do so by the people. They have proved that youth can hold its own under any conditions. Why is it that the youth of India alone lags behind? Our young men are not inferior in talents to the youth of other countries. And yet, they are practically nowhere in our political life.

Searching Questions

I plead for a searching of hearts. Are we doing the right thing by not encouraging the youth of the land to take up in an increased measure the leadership of this country, which at any rate, will be their business one day? Would it not be a great act of negligence on our part not to give opportunities to younger men to enter politics and make themselves fit to take up the duties of leadership in the fullness of time? What will happen to India when the present leadership goes and we find ourselves without proper guidance from experienced men and women? These are grave questions. We cannot afford to bury our heads in the sand and think all is right with the world.

The successful conduct of a democratic Government depends essentially on a politically educated electorate. To teach the people to exercise their rights and to discharge their duties with a sense of discrimination, there must be a good, efficient and trained leadership.

Queer Secrets Of Sound

★

Continued From Page 2)

being caused by some slipping of the strata.

Singing sands were once thought to be siren voices, but are now well understood to originate in the friction of countless minute fragments moved by the wind.

The sounds produced by meteors—and also by bombs—have given rise to the idea that some sounds travel faster than others. But, as far as we know, the velocity of sound is constant in air of given density. Possibly the double sounds from meteors, one being heard after the meteor has disappeared, are due to the sounds travelling in layers of air of very different density.

During the war there was much argument about whether you did, or did not, hear the sound of the bomb that hit you. Thousands who were wounded or buried by bombs heard them coming down, and this should have settled the argument.

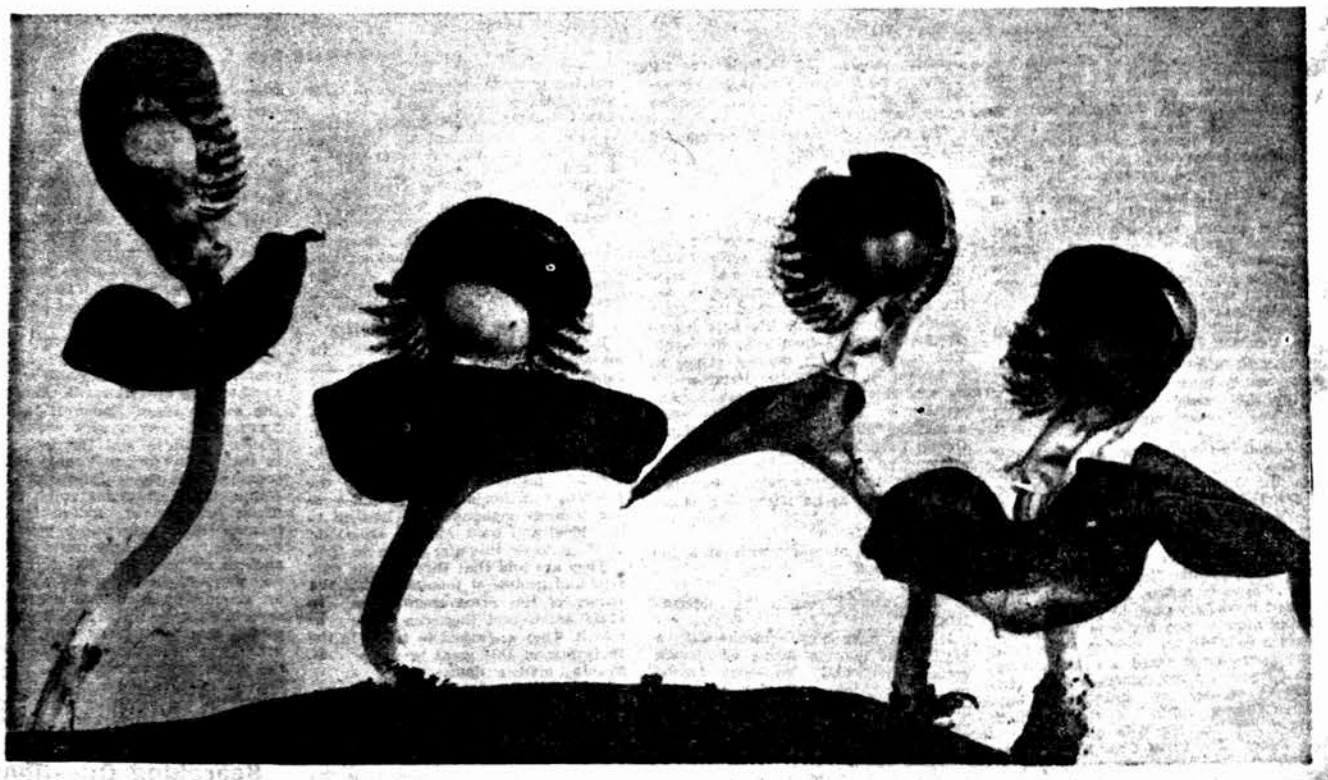
In the case of V2 rockets, Londoners became accustomed to hearing first the explosion of the missile and then the noice of it falling through the atmosphere. The rocket travelled faster than sound and we seemed to hear it backwards, as it were.

●

Many of the audience in a concert hall hear echoes rather than direct sounds Sound from the platform goes up to the ceiling and is thrown down on the back rows. For this reason, if a real echo is to be avoided, great care must be taken in designing the proportions of the building to ensure that the reflected sounds do not arrive at an appreciable interval later.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BALLET OF AUSTRALIAN FLORA



STATELY HELMET (Corysanthes dilatata): Like a scene from the ballet, this group of Stately Helmets can be found on sheltered mossy slopes or tree-fern trunks in the gullies of Victoria, West Australia, South Australia or Tasmania during the late winter or early spring. The flower is large, red-veined, with a widely expanded tongue. It has coarse-toothed margins and a large whitish boss possessing two ear-like developments.

IN 'THE BOTANIST'S PARADISE'

Queer Flowers Of Australia

BY KEN KENNEDY

THE first part of the most ambitious work in the field of botanical illustration yet attempted in Australia, ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA, by W. H. Nicholls, will be issued soon for world distribution. Parts will be issued half yearly, and the complete work will take 12 1/2 years to publish. Cost of publication by Georgian House, Melbourne, will be in the vicinity of £A100,000 (Rs. 10,66,670.)

The results of 27 years of intensive study of Australian orchids by the author will go into the completed volumes. Each part will consist of 24 coloured plates, most of them in natural sizes, from the brush and pen of Mr. Nicholls with accopanying descriptive text. All his delineations have been made from living plants, and are acclaimed by botanists throughout the world for their accuracy and clarity in minute detail. They set a new standard in Australian flower portrayal that leaves nothing to be desired.

20,000 Families

The magnitude of the task of making a comprehensive study of Australian native orchids is apparent when it is explained that there are over 20,000 distinct families of these loveliest of all plants. In addition, more than 100,000 hybrid varieties have been identified.

Most popular for exhibition purposes is the cultivated Cymbidium. Known as Sydney's "own orchid" because of its suitability to the climate of the New South Wales capital, the Cymbidium bloom is large and noted for its remarkable variety of colour. Experts are aiming at a petal measuring four inches in width.

Australia is plentifully endowed with these aristocrats of the flower world. The thousands of varieties of Terrestrials, with underground roots, or Epiphytes, with creeping stems which cling to rocks or trees, cover the whole continent, from the tropical jungles of the north to the wild alpine ranges of the south. At all times of the year orchids are blooming somewhere in the Australian bush.

Most widespread of the indigenous orchids is the Spinder's Caladenia, found in all six States and often in areas 1,000 miles apart. Most quaintly shaped of them is the Flying Duck Orchid. This remarkable plant has a "head", which, when touched, folds back under a "wing" for protection. So sensitive is the Flying Duck that it will not withdraw its head for many minutes after having been touched.

Sensitive Plants

Others are the Old Man, a member of the Calochilus family with a hairy beard protruding from the flower, the self-descriptive Hammer and Anvil and, perhaps the queerest of them all, the Longifolia.

This animal-like plant has a long tongue which, when touched by an insect, is so sensitive that it throws the intruder back into a hood, and closes a trap door for about fifteen minutes. In its efforts to escape the struggling insect distributes the pollen to the stigma, thus fertilising the orchid.

These wild orchids have little commercial value, because they generally fail to respond to artificial cultivation, but they provide beauty and splendour in a natural setting that does much to justify Australia's claim to be a "botanist's paradise."

An exception is the Rock Lily. This beautiful orchid, found over most parts of the eastern coastal regions of Australia, is eagerly sought for sprays and for indoor decorations. White to lemon yellow in colour, they are also delicately perfumed.

GREAT SUN (Thelymitra grandiflora), Australia's finest and most robust native orchid, has numerous large flowers, either pale blue or deep purplish blue. The column is exceedingly graceful. It flowers in Spring and early Summer in Victoria and South Australia.

BONNET ORCHID (Cryptostylis erecta), is easily identified by the bonnet-like shape of the large and erect net-veined tongue of the flower. It is not a wide-spread variety, being found in Summer only in New South Wales.

Photographs by W. H. Nicholls

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.